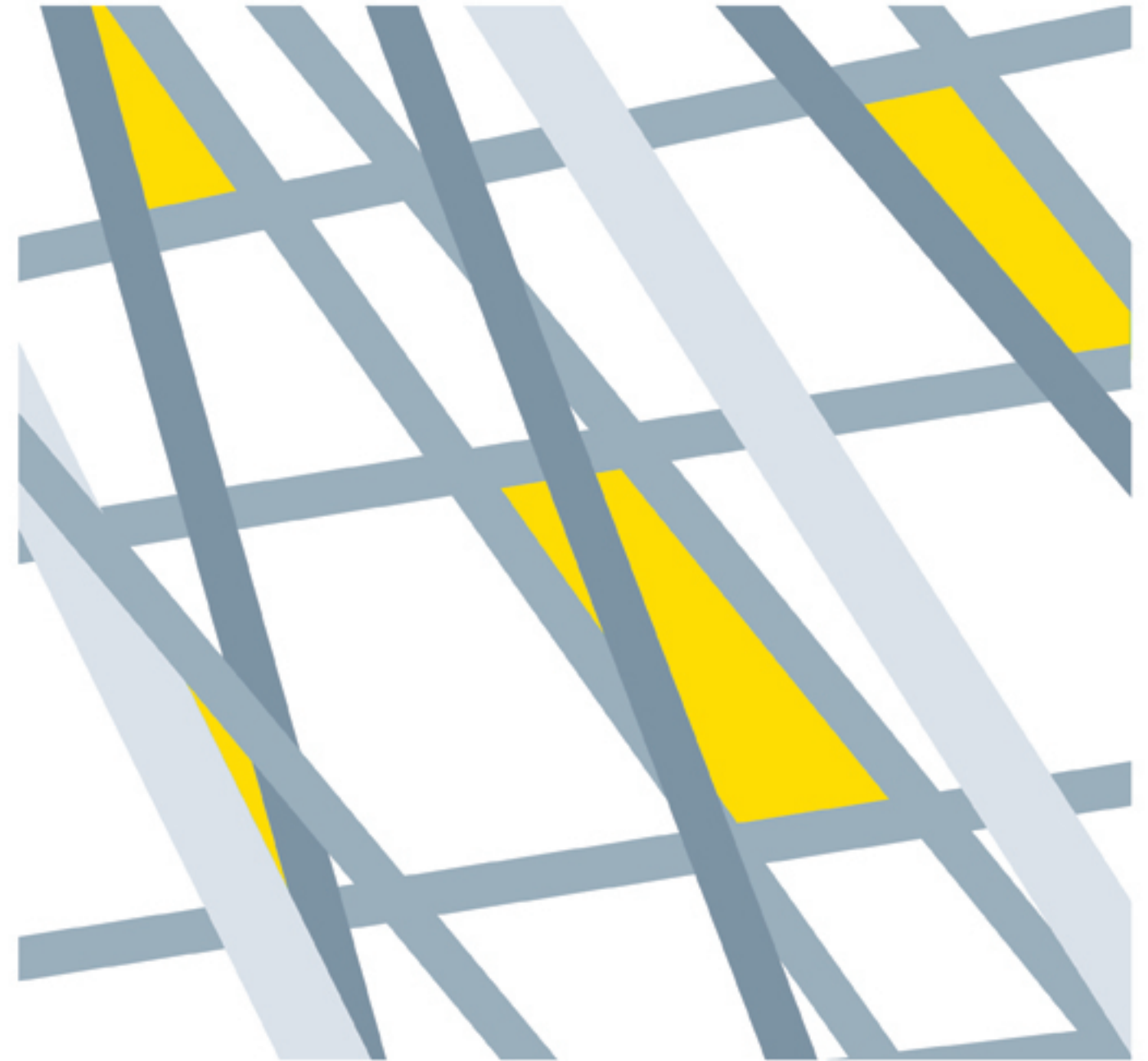




THE SPANISH PRISON SYSTEM

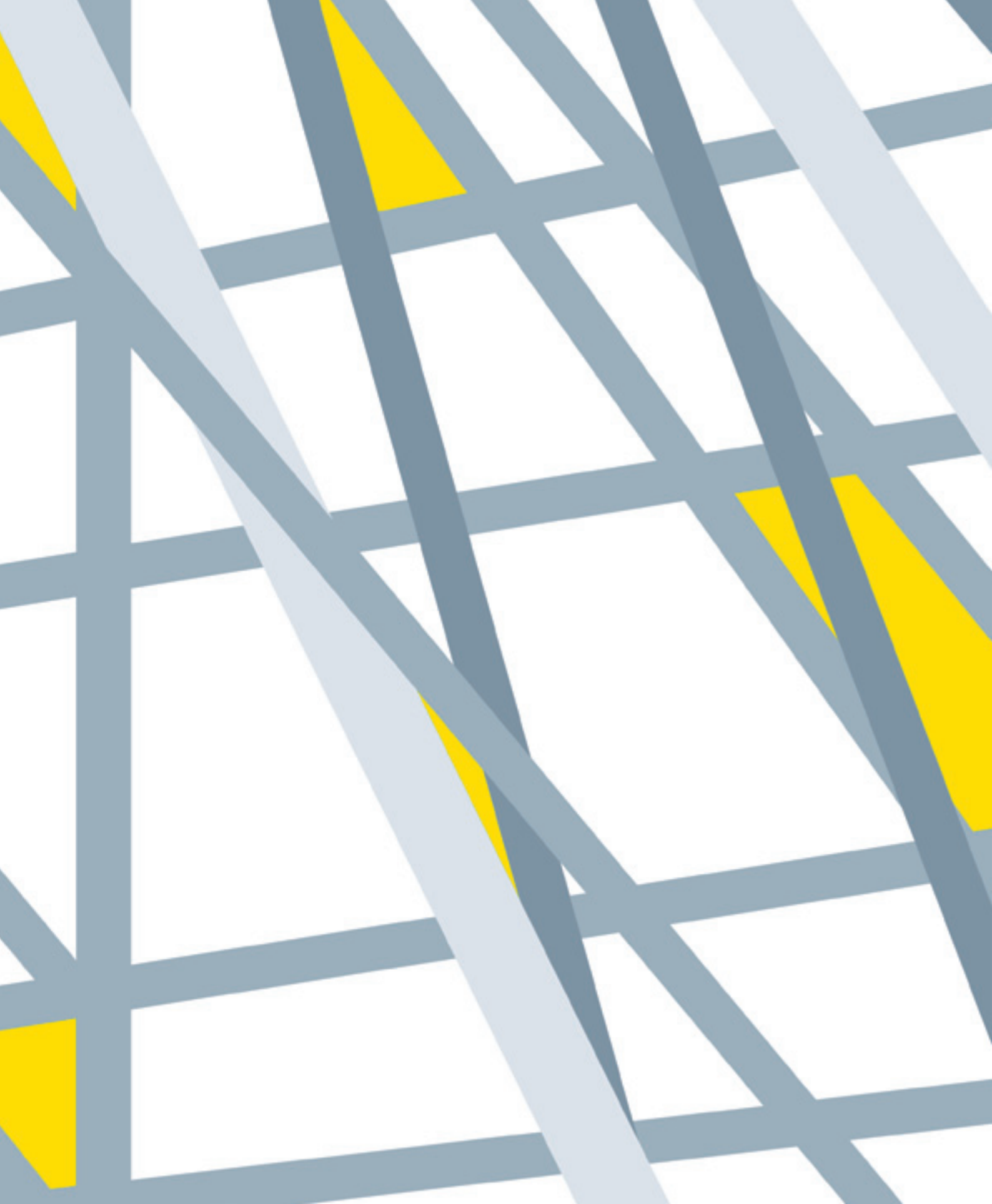



# THE SPANISH PRISON SYSTEM

# THE SPANISH PRISON SYSTEM



# THE SPANISH PRISON SYSTEM





**The imprisonment and security measures shall be aimed at re-education and social rehabilitation and may not involve hard labour. The person serving a prison sentence shall enjoy fundamental rights except those expressly restricted by the content of the sentence, the sense of punishment and the Penitentiary Law. In any event, he will be entitled to a paid job and Social Security benefits and access to culture and the integral development of his personality.**

**Spanish Constitution**

*Article 25.2*

Prisons are a necessary evil and, nevertheless it is expected that the undeniable crisis of deprivation of liberty will remain for a long time. Changes in social structures and political systems determine, without doubt, essential modifications in the concept and sociological reality of crime, as well as legal sanctions aimed at its prevention and punishment. However it is hard to imagine a time when deprivation of liberty, now predominant in criminal laws of all countries, can be replaced by another of a different nature that, while avoiding the evils inherent in imprisonment, will also provide the same or an even better level of social protection. The fundamental purpose of the legislation regarding penalties and measures of deprivation of liberty is special prevention, defined as

rehabilitation and social reintegration of convicted persons, while assuring that proper attention be given to the aims of admonition and intimidation that general prevention requires and to the proportionality of the punishment to the seriousness of the crimes committed that the most elementary sense of justice demands. In defending the former, the rehabilitation purpose of punishment, the law tries to avoid the convict's exclusion from society, considering him a person who remains part of it, even an active member, although subject to a particular regime, due to his earlier antisocial behaviour and aimed at preparing for his return to a life in freedom and in the best possible position to exercise that freedom in a social context.

## **General Prisons Act**

*Preamble / 1979*

**M**ore than three decades ago Spanish society realized that prisons could not be only or primarily spaces for exclusion. Therefore, our prison system tends towards reintegration and respect for the rights of the detainees.

Without denying the intimidating effect of deprivation of liberty, its effectiveness is achieved when, in addition to confining the offender, he receives training to provide him with appropriate skills to survive in the future without resorting to crime.

**C**rime originates from someone's will to violate social norms. That responsibility exists. Human decisions are free and responsible. Neither health problems nor substance abuse, nor economic troubles, much less religious or political ideas can justify committing illegalities, wrongs or crimes. Nothing justifies violence, theft, extortion or attacks on the freedom of our fellow men. But, it is necessary to emphasize what the cold statistics show: that in prisons in Spain and also in all European countries, a high percentage of inmates have a mental illness that they did not acquire in prison, suffer from dependence and have a low educational level, with a history of school failure. Most have never had a steady job and many endured child abuse, violence, abandonment, etc. in their childhood. In short, in prison the majority are the result of failures in our societies.

Therefore, the inmates' rehabilitation through education, work and treatment of their physical and

mental health problems should be a major concern, at the same level as their safety and custody and enforcement of the sentences to which they were convicted.

The prison must be a school of freedom: an area where the inmate can find new reasons for living in freedom, acquire new values, learn respect for others and be respected by others, discover new paths to lead his life and through which he can reintegrate into the society which has given him new opportunities some of which were taken away because of his abnormal behaviour.

**T**he role of the institution's officials is fundamental for carrying out this task. The work of the prison staff in prisons is often unknown and almost never adequately appreciated. They operate with people who have many problems and they sometimes work in difficult conditions. Therefore, their professionalism and commitment to the re-educative task of our institution has great value, particularly the efforts made to develop treatment programs that help to move those who pass through our system away from the world of crime.

The Correctional Institution is an unavoidable part of the security policy of a country and also of the social intervention policy. We believe that only by offering opportunities for treatment, re-education and rehabilitation for those who committed crimes will we one day be able to give effective responses to increase our security and civic freedom.

**Mercedes Gallizo Llamas**

*Secretary General of Penitentiary Institutions*





# SUMMARY

<b>11</b>	<b>Presentation</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Legal framework</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Objectives and Principles</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Organization and administrative structure</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Human Resources</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>Types of centre</b>
<b>23</b>	Ordinary prison centres
<b>23</b>	Social Integration Centres
<b>24</b>	Mothers Units
<b>26</b>	Prison psychiatric hospitals
<b>27</b>	Dependent Units
<b>30</b>	<b>The prison population</b>
<b>32</b>	<b>Rights and duties of prisoners</b>
<b>34</b>	<b>Treatment programs in prison centres</b>
<b>36</b>	<b>Prison work and workplace insertion</b>
<b>38</b>	<b>Vocational training</b>
<b>40</b>	<b>Formal education</b>
<b>41</b>	<b>Cultural and sports activities</b>
<b>42</b>	<b>Health</b>
<b>43</b>	Hospital Custody Units
<b>44</b>	<b>Towards another prison model</b>
<b>44</b>	Respect Units
<b>46</b>	Therapeutic Units
<b>48</b>	<b>Alternative sentences and measures</b>
<b>48</b>	Working for Community Benefit
<b>49</b>	Suspended sentence
<b>50</b>	<b>Social volunteering</b>
<b>51</b>	<b>Control of prison activity</b>
<b>52</b>	<b>Annexes</b>



# PRESENTATION

This publication aims to explain the Spanish penitentiary system to all those who want to have an overview of the organization and know the spirit behind the inner running and the activities taking place in the centers.

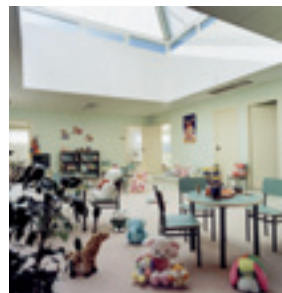
In recent decades the Spanish prison system has experienced a radical change of direction and concept, parallel to the evolution of Spanish society. The major event that has caused this transformation was the adoption of the Spanish Constitution of 1978, which has inspired profound changes in both criminal law and in the treatment of prisoners and prison conditions. It has taken a considerable effort in recent years to mitigate the endemic weaknesses in the system, providing it with new facilities, improving those that were in use and reorganizing the function to achieve greater efficiency of human resources.

This publication aims to share these experiences with those institutions and groups involved in making prisons a living space capable of promoting the development of inmates. These pages try to open the doors of centers, showing what daily life is like in the prisons and offer a positive vision of the current changes through the efforts of professionals and the prisoners themselves. An approach to the problems and achievements promotes understanding of this complex but exciting task of making integrated citizens of men and women who, often for reasons of social exclusion, have committed crimes that deserved the just sentence of the courts.

Some activities, such as the units called Respect Units, have been such an innovative choice that they are making a before and after in the life of the prisons where they have been launched.



*In recent decades, the Spanish prison system has made a considerable effort to refocus its goals and adapt its facilities to new purposes.*



## LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Article 25.2 of the Spanish Constitution, the General Penitentiary Law and its Regulations provide the basic legal framework of the Spanish prison system. All Spanish penitentiary legislation collects and endorses the recommendations established in the European Prison Rules.

The Spanish Constitution, in Article 25.2, provides that “the imprisonment and security measures shall be aimed at re-education and social rehabilitation and may not involve hard labour. The person serving a prison sentence shall enjoy fundamental rights except those expressly restricted by the content of the sentence, the sense of punishment and the Penitentiary Law. In any event, he will be entitled to a paid job and Social Security benefits and access to culture and the integral development of his personality”.

Moreover, the adoption of General Penitentiary Law (LOGP) on September 1979 marked an important change by giving autonomy to this sector of the criminal justice and by putting penitentiary law on the same level as criminal and procedural law.

Its rules are based on minimum provisions inspired by the United Nations and the Council of Europe recommendations, international agreements on human rights and the Spanish Constitution on the treatment of prisoners.

Article 1 of the preamble states that “Penal institutions covered by this Act have as their main goal the re-education and social reintegration of those sentenced to custodial sentences and measures, and the retention and custody of detainees, prisoners and convicts.

They are also responsible for the welfare of those released”.

Article 3 of the preamble states: “The penitentiary activity shall be exercised with due regard, always respecting the human personality of the inmates and their rights and legal interests not affected by the sentence, without distinction whatsoever on grounds of race, political opinions, religious beliefs, social status or any other circumstance of a similar nature.

Therefore:

1. Offenders can exercise their civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights without exclusion of the right to vote, unless they are incompatible with the object of their detention or execution of the sentence.
2. Measures shall be taken to ensure that inmates and their families retain their entitlement to Social Security benefits, acquired before entering prison.
3. Under no circumstances shall the inmates be prevented from continuing internal procedures that were pending at the time of their imprisonment and may initiate new lawsuits.
4. The prison administration shall ensure the life, integrity and health of inmates.
5. The inmate is entitled to be designated by his own name.
6. No inmate shall be subjected to ill treatment by word or deed”.

Article 26 states the right to work and its conditions. "Work will be considered a right and duty of the offender, being a fundamental element of treatment.

The conditions are:

1. It shall not have an afflictive nature, nor will it be applied as a correction.
2. It shall not threaten the dignity of the prisoner.
3. It shall be formative, creative or conservative work, profitable or therapeutic, in order to prepare prisoners for the conditions of normal occupational life.
4. It shall be organized and planned, taking into account the aptitudes and professional skills, so as to meet the career aspirations of the inmates in as much as they are compatible with the organization and security of the establishment.
5. It shall be provided by the administration.
6. It shall be covered by the existing legislation on Social Security.
7. It shall not be subject to the obtaining of economic interests by the administration".

Article 55 lays down the principles relating to education and training of prisoners.

- "1. In each facility there will be a school where the instruction of inmates, especially the illiterate and youth, will take place.
2. The lessons taught in the penal institution will conform as far as possible to existing legislation on vocational education and training".

In the Royal Decree 190/96 of 9 February, the Prison Regulations (PR), which develops the General Penitentiary Law (LOGP) and includes several changes in prison law, was passed as a result of the entry into force of a new Penal Code and subsequent amendments.

The Royal Decree 515/2005 of 6 May (amended by RD 1849/2009), explains the circumstances of execution of sentences of Community Service and Home Arrest (curfew order), certain security measures, as well as the suspension of prison sentences.

Since the reform of the Penal Code of 1995, the Parliament has used this route for introducing modifications in the prison regulation, both in relation to the definition of new sanctions or forms of execution, especially in open regime and community, as well as the regulation of prison benefits or the maximum or minimum prison sentences.

They all contain the legal framework which regulates the actions of the penitentiary system that is developed and adapted, primarily, through case law and instructions of the Secretary General of Prisons.

This framework enables a comprehensive picture of sentences and some open and flexible methods and ways of execution to carry out the social reintegration model contained in the Constitution, which is the benchmark for the action of the Spanish penitentiary system.

# OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

The fundamental task the Spanish Constitution and the General Penitentiary Law assign the prison system is to ensure the enforcement of sentences imposed by judges, ensure the safekeeping of prisoners and protect their integrity. But this mission would not be complete or effective if it were not oriented to the rehabilitation of prisoners. It is hoped that the time in jail does not serve, as in past times, as a school for criminals but, instead, to prepare them for a life of freedom in which respect for the social norms and obedience to the law prevail. So the effort is aimed, above all, to put in their hands the work and educational media to help them cope successfully with the new life that awaits them when they leave prison.

The entire organization of the prison system and material resources available are designed to meet these objectives most effectively. To achieve it the proceedings comply to these principles:

**Individualization.** The entry into prison is always a traumatic event that is intended to be alleviated as far as possible by welcoming the inmate into the Admission Unit. During this period, the newcomer is examined by the medical team and has an interview with a technical team which evaluates and assigns the life regime under segregation and classification criteria taking into account their personality and criminal history.

**Degree progression.** The Spanish prison system is progressive and flexible: an inmate may be classified in a higher degree (except probation) without necessarily having to go through the lower degrees. This means that every inmate can progress

to 3rd. Degree or Open Regime based on the time served and its evolution, after consideration of his behaviour, participation in activities, use of leaves outside permissions, etc. But it can also worsen his regime in case of negative behaviour.

Within two months from receiving the sentence the Assessment Board, chaired by the director of the centre and made up of a multidisciplinary technical team, proposes the prison grade where, initially, the prisoner must serve the sentence. In most cases, the inmates are ranked in 2nd Degree or Common Regime that allows them as far as possible to lead a life as similar as possible to the life they had out of prison, in order to avoid the harm prison and the removal from social life cause in their rehabilitation.

Only exceptionally, when the prisoner shows an inappropriate or openly violent behaviour can he be classed in the 1st Degree or Closed Regime.

No ranking is final and all degrees are necessarily reviewed after a few months.

Third Degree or Open Regime serves as a learning process so that the incorporation of the prisoner to life in freedom is gradual. It is also a factor to stimulate the rehabilitation of the prisoner, who is



thus rewarded for his efforts to better treatment of his sentence. Open regime allows an evaluation of the evolution of the prisoner and an assessment of the degree of recovery at the end of the process.

**Prison treatment.** Organized activities in jail are designed not only for the therapeutic recovery or care of the prisoner, but also primarily to develop social skills and employment and facilitate their reintegration. Training programs, cultural, recreational and sports activities help their personal and social development, stimulate self-esteem and encourage a respectful attitude to the law. This concept of intervention is the foundation of the system and has shown the best way to avoid recidivism.

**Enforcement of the sentence where the offender has social roots.** Spanish prisons are scattered throughout the country, allowing inmates to serve

their sentences in the institution closest to their home and avoid family and social uprooting.

**Communication with the outside and leaves.**

The connection of prisoners to the outside world is seen as a positive tool for rehabilitation. The Prison Regulations regulate the communication by phone, letter or through personal contacts in the facilities made available for that purpose in the centres.

The Spanish prison system allows the inmate to enjoy communication through visiting room sessions with family and friends once a week and once a month, at least, family and couple barrier-free or face to face communication.

The inmate may also enjoy, in preparation for his life in freedom, regular leaves proposed by the Prison Treatment Board and approved by the Surveillance Judge. To get them he needs to be classed in second or third degree, have completed at least a quarter of the sentence and have shown positive developments. There are special emergency leaves for all inmates when special circumstances such as death of a close relative or the birth of a child.



*The objective of the system is to combine the enforcement of sentences and the custody of inmates with their social rehabilitation.*



# ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The administration of prison policy is the responsibility of the Home Office that is carried out through the Secretariat General of Prisons.

In some cases these powers can be assumed by the Autonomous Communities, as political and administrative territorial divisions of the Spanish State. So far only the Autonomous Community of Catalonia exercises these powers. Both administrations are coordinated through a joint committee to ensure cooperation and cohesion of the prison system.

For the development of its duties, the Prison Administration is divided into technical and functional units with different administrative levels and into a network of peripheral services, consisting of prisons and social integration units.

Essential organizational characteristics of the Spanish penitentiary system are a strong centralization in the planning and design of prison policy with a rich decentralization in the implementation of their services.

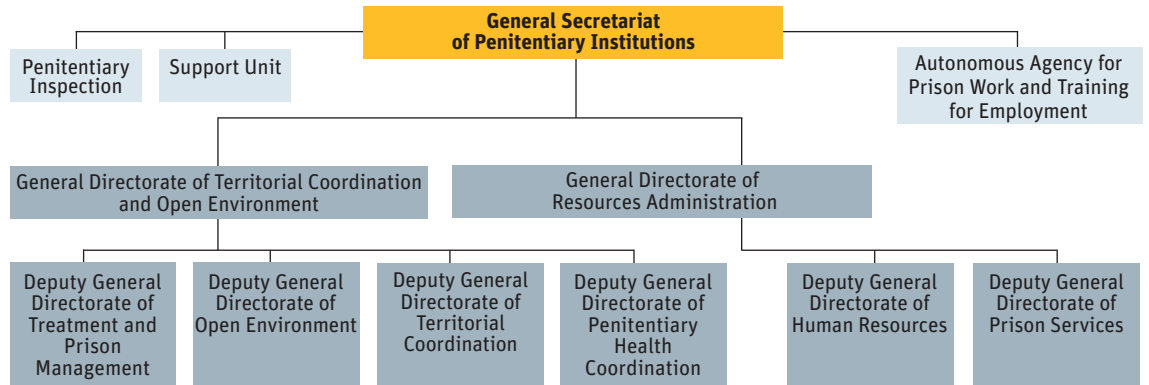
Currently, a regionally coordinated structure, intermediate between the central and peripheral units, is being designed and developed.



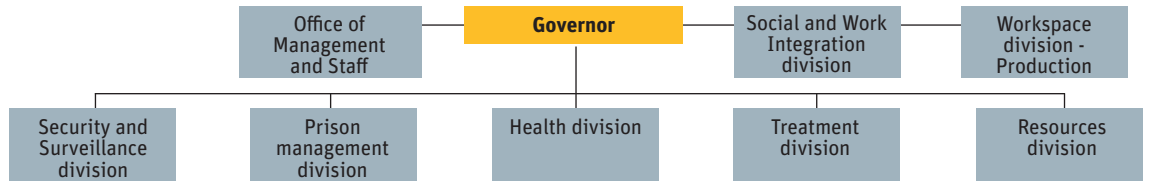
*The system has a wide network of facilities distributed throughout the country.*



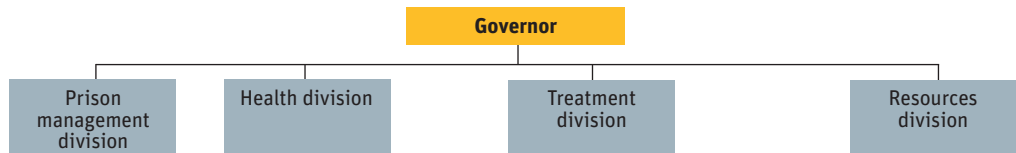
## HEAD OFFICE SERVICES



## PRISON



## SOCIAL INSERTION CENTRE



# HUMAN RESOURCES

Professionals working in the prison system play a decisive role in the development of prison policy and the implementation of rehabilitation programs for inmates.

In a prison system that is aimed at social reintegration it is essential to have teams of qualified professionals with a high level of involvement. The success or failure of the task is to a large extent in their hands. Therefore, we have to make the prison an attractive workplace.

The training of civil servants is an essential element in the strategy of changing the Prison Service. New challenges and technological advances applied to the prison system require continuous updating of knowledge and staff training. The Centre for Prison Studies, in the process of redefinition, is responsible for this work. Among its tasks is to develop training programs for people who join the system, while in charge of specialization and updating of the various professional teams and categories involved in the correctional process. The Study Centre also has the mission of training public employees for promotion, a key factor to increase motivation and involvement in the work.

To perform its duties the Secretary General of Prisons had in December 2010 24,868 workers including both civil servants and the workforce.

Prison Public Employees	
<b>Divisions</b>	
Management	366
Treatment	1.373
Health care	971
Security	15.592
Administration	4.497
<b>Civil servants</b>	<b>22.799</b>
<b>Workers</b>	<b>2.069</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>24.868</b>
<b>Autonomous Agency personnel</b>	
Civil servants	437
Workers	46
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>483</b>
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC EMPLOYEES</b>	<b>25.351</b>

1/12/2010

In addition there are 483 workers who serve in the Autonomous Agency “Prison Work and Training for Employment”.

The process of modernization and Infrastructure Plan of the Prison Administration have led to a significant increase in human resources. In the past five years a total of 5,033 new jobs have been announced.



Staff selection is conducted in accordance with the Public Employment Offer, by public announcement of the selection tests to guarantee in any case the principles of equality, merit, ability and publicity.

The prisons have specialized staff subject to civil service status and labour relations. Through a structure of bodies and professional categories, the system guarantees the coverage of experts in criminal law, psychology, sociology, pedagogy, medicine, nursing, social work, supervision and custody, financial and administrative management, production workshops management, professional training and labour guidance, among others.

The staff of civil servants is structured in Prison Corps. Its legal status is regulated primarily by Law 7/2007 of 12 April, the Civil Service Statute and alternatively by the Law of State Civil Servants (Decree 315/64 of 7 February) and Law 30/84, of August 2, the Civil Service Reform.

In addition the staff has industrial workers who carry out their work in the areas of health and intervention. The employment of these workers is regulated by the Single Collective Agreement for Working Staff of the General State Administration (Official Gazette of December 1, 1998) and the Statute of Workers.

Health and education services are integrated or being integrated into the public system or standard network, which is managed by the Autonomous Communities.



*Prisons have highly qualified professional teams that are identified with the aims of the system.*

The prison is a self-sufficient village, where a great number of professionals carry out their work. They are divided into groups encompassed in the work areas of surveillance, intervention, health services and maintenance.

The prison system has a multidisciplinary team of professionals such as:

**Jurists.** They are in charge of studying all the criminal, procedural and penal information of each inmate and to make a legal assessment for classification to determine the treatment schedule to be followed. They write and justify the decisions taken by the Prison Treatment Board and legal reports made to the judicial authorities and the Prison Service.

The legal prison services provide legal guidance and updated information about the penal and procedural situation to inmates so that they can draw realistic expectations for their medium and long term future.

**Psychologists.** They study the variables that determine the behaviour of the inmate to issue reports and identify wants and needs that must be taken into account when assigning treatment programs and individualized models of intervention for each inmate. They are responsible for carrying out the treatment programs.

**Educators.** Their job is to know, advise and inform on both penitentiary and extra-penitentiary matters for each of the inmates assigned, observe their behaviour and issue the corresponding reports that are documented in the follow-up folder. They

develop therapeutic intervention programs and cultural and sporting activities involving the inmates they are in charge of.

**Social workers.** Before any other intervention for the rehabilitation of prisoners, the priority attention of social workers is focused on solving the social and family problems that triggered their imprisonment. In particular, they provide information and advice from existing social services for access to subsidies, housing, education, scholarships, grants, etc. Social workers mediate the restoration of damaged or broken family ties to rebuild the social bond of the inmate. When these do not exist, they look for alternative social resources for assistance with a view to their gradual reintegration. They are also responsible for promoting the employment of those prison inmates whose situation allows them to access the social and working environment. All this without

*Professionals from different disciplines work in teams composed of jurists, psychologists, educators, social workers, health personnel, sociologists and officers.*



neglecting the task of supporting and monitoring parolees and those subject to alternative punishments.

**Health personnel.** They are responsible for developing protocols for the development of clinical activity within the prison. They must ensure that quality health care is through rational and efficient use of their own and outside diagnostic and therapeutic resources. They determine the criteria for referral of patients who require it to the specialized level and do critical follow-ups. They are also responsible for ensuring the proper implementation of the health programs established by the prison management or health administration authority. They must ensure that all

health documentation is properly completed and can be available to the prison management and public health agencies.

**Sociologists.** They conduct research and studies requested by the Prison Service, while advising on matters within their specialization. They are also involved in the planning, development and evaluation of intervention programs for inmates.

**Interior and Security personnel.** This group represents the vast majority of the workforce and develops a variety of different functions within the centres. In addition to ensuring the maintenance of order, this group is directly involved in educational tasks and rehabilitation of prisoners. As they are in direct contact with inmates, they have first-hand information about their behaviour and are privileged observers of the changes made during the development of different programs. Their work is developed in close collaboration with educational and therapeutic teams at the centre and their contribution is an essential factor in the process of reintegration of the offender.



# TYPES OF CENTER

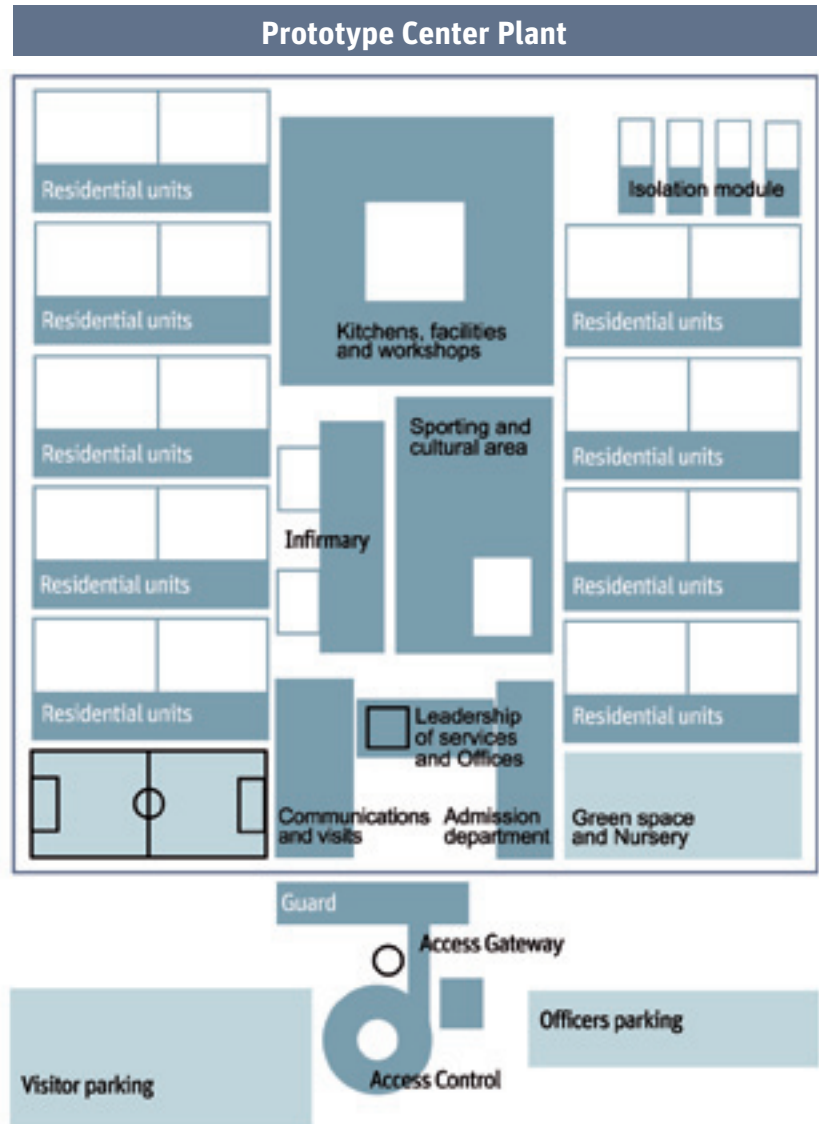
The General Administration of the State had at the end of 2010 67 common prison facilities, 31 Social Insertion Centres, three Mothers Units and 14 Dependent Units. Together they make a modern and functional prison map, where the prison is as self-sufficient village.

The design of the centres has evolved in recent years with improvements in concept and implementation of a feature that allows adaptation to the new goals of rehabilitation and training of inmates.

Today prisons are architecturally designed with modules that permit the creation of spaces to facilitate daily life in prison and respond to the dual function of being a place of custody and conducive to rehabilitation. They are laid out then, to be effective tools for education and rehabilitation of inmates, while ensuring their safety and enforcement of penalties.

The geographical distribution of the new centres is in line with prison demand for each territory of the State, which allows the execution of the sentence at the facility closest to the offender's place of origin. All centres are equipped with adequate facilities so that the prisoners can follow the assigned life regime and the application of grade progression can be effective.

Prisons bring together people with multiple and diverse problems. To give positive answers to all of them requires the diversification and individualization of the proceedings. This is the spirit of the Spanish prison system. To accomplish



this, it has various types of detention centres where prisoners enter according to their personal characteristics and criminal status.

### **Ordinary prison centres**

The execution of the sentence imposed by the judge requires in many occasions the offender's permanent confinement in a closed environment. The same applies to detainees on remand who are brought to justice. During a more or less long time, the life of these people passes between the walls of the prison compound. In these cases a functional design of infrastructure and a sufficient supply of equipment is vital.

The Prison Infrastructure and Equipment Company (SIEPSA), responsible for design, planning and implementation of new facilities, has developed a kind of prison that serves as the basis for the construction of modern buildings.

This new design gives the centres buildings for housing, common general services, as well as spacious multipurpose areas for common use for both workshops and classrooms. Spaces are also provided for health care and communication with family.

Prisons serve as self-sufficient small towns with all the services necessary for an adequate operation. The inmates themselves are responsible for the management of the bakery, laundry, supplies store or cleaning service, in the form of production workshops.

By differentiation of the residential, equipment, work and peripheral areas, high levels of safety and efficiency are guaranteed, and the best possible habitability for the integral development of people through cultural, educational, sports or work activities is provided.

The centres are equipped with high-level security technology, as well as service delivery systems and renewable energy.

### **Social Integration Centres (SIC)**

These centres are for inmates serving their sentence in open regime or are in an advanced process of reintegration. Through the SIC are also managed alternative sanctions that do not require admission to prison, including Community Services, the conditional suspension of the enforcement of the sentence and home arrest. It also carries out monitoring of probations.

The SIC are located in urban or semi-urban areas, whenever possible, next to social environments that are familiar to the convicts in order to make their integration into the social life of free people



easier. This is so that the inmates who are about to be freed can rebuild their lives in their usual surroundings and close to their families.

The open environment requires the voluntary acceptance of the applicant and is based on the principle of trust since prisoners are free to meet their work commitments and treatments outside the centre.

The SIC play a basic residential role but they also offer intervention and treatment activities, social work and production workshops. All are equipped with flexible security systems.

Technology offers a choice of remote control of the mobility of prisoners and therefore the possibility of combining both greater freedom and social integration of convicts while meeting the social demands of security.

The bracelet or anklet linked to a telephone detector, the personal marker via GPS, alcohol intake analyzer with personal image viewer or personal identification voice detectors are some of the means available to control the inmates from

a distance. These electronic monitoring systems can also provide movement restrictions that may be appropriate in each case to support social integration and public safety.

## Mothers Units

In late 2010, 7.8 % of the Spanish prison population were women, some of them mothers with children under age. Spanish law envisages the right of incarcerated mothers to keep their children with them until they are three years old. For this reason more than 200 children live in prisons with their mothers while serving their sentence. However, prison is not, obviously, the most suitable place for young children to spend their early years.

*The Mothers Units, a pioneering experience... under three years of age so that they can serve their sentences in an environment suitable for child development.*



To address this problem, the Government adopted in December 2005, construction of five new prison facilities within the Plan of Creation and Amortization of Prisons from 2006 to 2012 to accommodate mothers of minors. The situation, design, and equipment of these spaces located outside of the prisons are tailored to meet the needs of children in their first years while making effective enforcement of the punishment of the mothers.

Life in these modules is adapted to the schedules and needs of children and is similar to that of any child in freedom: children sleep and eat breakfast with their mothers, attending school, etc.

Nursery schools have psychomotor classroom, dining room and garden areas for outdoor games, and are serviced by permanent staff who program classes as in any other children's centre.

This is a pioneering experience in Europe, whose objective is to create a suitable environment for children to develop emotionally and educationally for the time they have to stay in the centre, while fostering social reintegration of mothers.

The creation of these new structures is intended to segregate definitely Mothers Units from prisons, make them independent and give them complete autonomy to establish a specific coexistence regime. Every structural element has been designed from its attractive exterior to the



provision of educational facilities, from the small apartments that provide family privacy to the discreet security measures. All this in order to facilitate harmonious development of children and proper mother to child relationship.

There is also a Family Unit in the prison Madrid VI for those cases where both partners are incarcerated. In this centre, parents can live with children under 3 years of age, if they meet the minimum safety profile and provide assurance of good care of minors.

### Prison psychiatric hospitals

Prison psychiatric hospitals are special centres for compliance with custodial safety measures for inmates diagnosed with mental disorders. The people who the judges admit into these hospitals have been considered not criminally responsible for presenting some kind of anomaly or mental impairment, especially severe psychotic mental disorders, which prevent them from understanding the illegality of the crime.

In these centres health care is the primary function and is coordinated by a multidisciplinary team of psychiatrists, psychologists, general practitioners, nurses, social workers, educators and occupational therapists, who are responsible for ensuring the offender's rehabilitation process under the bio-psychosocial model of intervention.

In these mental hospitals there is no classification system in degrees of treatment as there is in ordinary penitentiary centres. The main objective of these hospitals is the psychopathological stabilization of the patients and reduction of their danger, all, as a prelude to a possible substitution of the security measure involving deprivation of liberty for a measure of outpatient treatment in the community.

To achieve this goal, in addition to an extensive program of rehabilitative activities -psychiatric and psychological care, occupational therapy, educational and training activities, sports, outdoor therapeutic outings, assistance to families, etc.- collaboration from health and social institutions of the public network who are responsible for continuing the treatment and monitoring of mental illness within the community is needed.

*There are several types of centres to attend to the many personal situations of the inmates.*



The permanence of a patient in the prison psychiatric hospital can not exceed, in any case, the maximum penalty established by the sentence.

The General Secretary of Prisons has two prison psychiatric hospitals located in Alicante and Seville.

### Dependent units

Given the peculiarity of some inmates and their personal circumstances, the Prison Administration authorizes certain forms of execution of the sentence, which are known as Dependent Units.

Dependent Units are with the SIC one of the resources used by the prison authorities for the enforcement of sentences in an open environment.

These are residential facilities located outside of prisons that, by being located in urban areas without any sign distinguishing their nature assume the normality of the entire civil community, which brings a sense of freedom and integration of its occupants. This also facilitates the use of community resources.

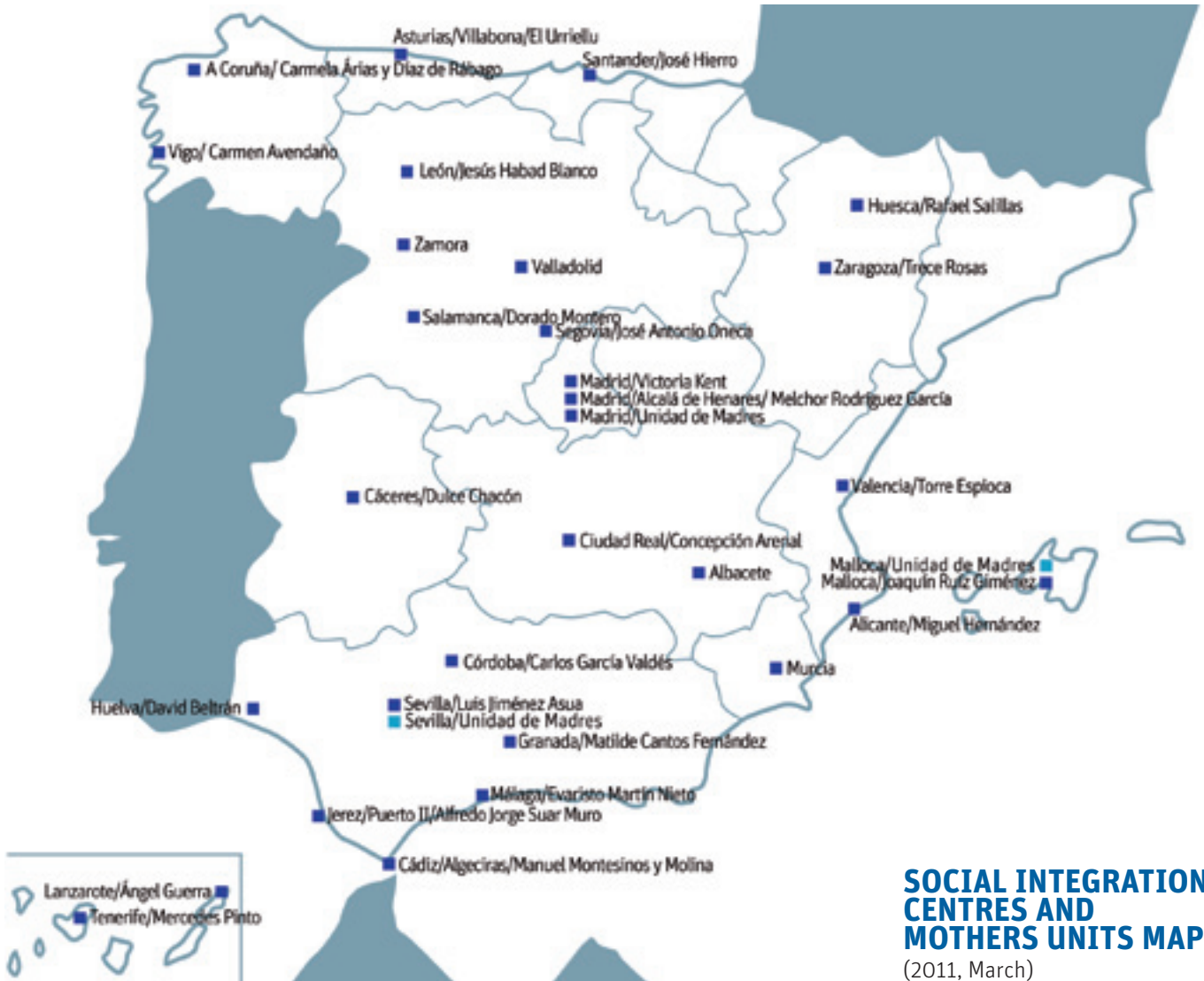
These units have a dual function. On the one hand, they complement the rehabilitation work started in prison with activities that promote personal development, responsibility and the values of coexistence, and on the other hand as the inmates are in an open environment every day they acquire or reinforce family ties and work habits, in some cases lost. It provides them access to education and training and, when needed, to medical and psychological treatment.

These sites are mainly aimed at mothers with children, women and men without family ties.

The management of these centres is carried out preferentially and directly by associations and collaborating NGOs under the supervision of the Prison Service.







**SOCIAL INTEGRATION CENTRES AND MOTHERS UNITS MAP**  
(2011, March)

# PRISON POPULATION

The prison population in Spain has been continuously decreasing since early 2010, reaching a decrease of 1.2 % in November. This fact suggests a demographic scenario of people housed in prisons in stability and moderate decline after several years of strong growth, which reached double the number in 1990, a phenomenon explained in part by the successive reforms of the Penal Code especially the increased penalties for crimes of domestic violence and on road safety.

The estimated rate of number of prisoners per 100,000 population stands at present (February 2011) at about 152 points in the lower half of European countries, between the 60-70 points in countries such as Finland, Norway and Denmark and 250-300 points in the Baltic republics, or over 200 in Poland and Czech Republic, not to mention much higher figures of the Russian Federation. Our imprisonment rate is similar to that of the British government, and higher than those of Italy, Portugal, France and Germany.

In February 2011 Spanish prisons had 73,412 inmates, to which those sentenced to alternative punishments must be added.

The profile of the majority of our prison population is represented by people who have lived in depressed environments, have little education and have no professional qualifications or social skills. A significant percentage of these people are characterized as being functionally illiterate and another sizeable group has not had or has not completed primary studies. There is also a high number of foreign prisoners who do not know our language or don't understand/speak it correctly. Another very noticeable feature of the prison population is the high percentage of drug abusers.

## Inmates in Spain

State Administration	62.864
Autonomous Government of Catalonia	10.584
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73.412</b>

4/2/11

In 2009, 25.6% of the prison population was diagnosed with some type of psychiatric disorder.

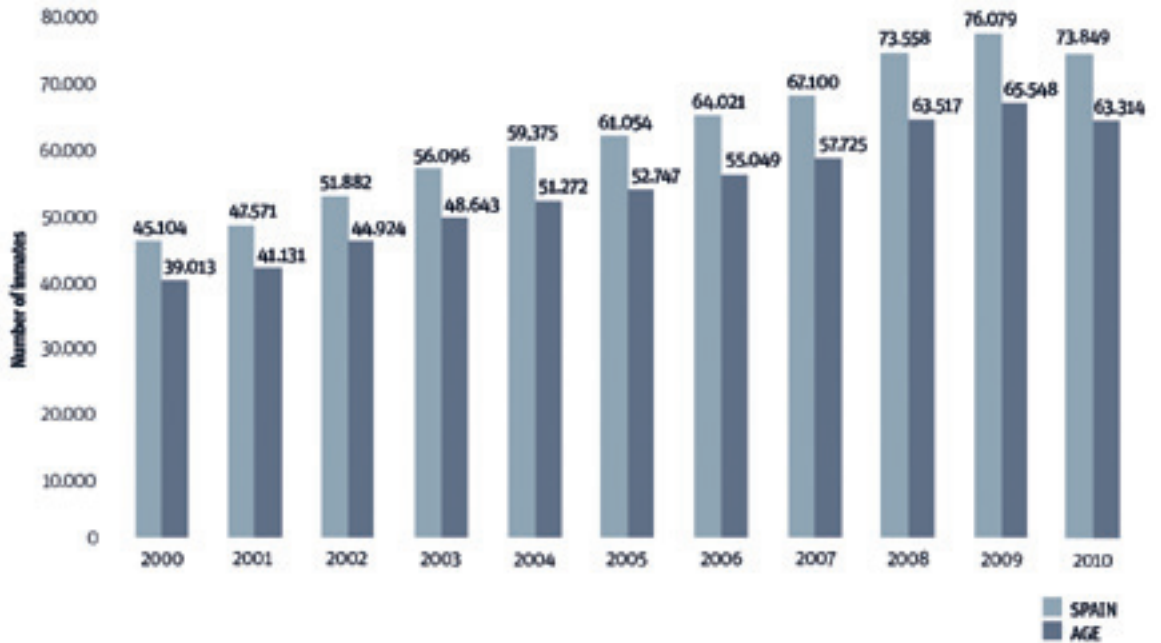
People between 31 and 40 represent the largest group in prisons making up 34 % of the population.

Another factor to consider is the strong increase in recent years of women prisoners, which now account for 8.7 % of the population. This is due to the large number of foreign women serving long sentences for drug trafficking. European countries have an average female prison population between 4 % and 6 %, except Portugal, which surpasses Spain with a rate of almost 10 %.

Major crimes are linked to property (thefts) in the case of men, and public health (drug trafficking) in women.

Knowing the profile of the inmates makes it possible to diagnose correctly the problems facing the Spanish Prison System and thus to design appropriate strategies to effectively address the rehabilitation of inmates.

## Evolution of Spain prison population



AGE: State General Administration  
26/12/09

## Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)



Source: Prison Research Centre  
Spain data: INE (municipal census on 2008, January 1st)  
Provisional data: 46.063.511 inhabitants. For remaining countries, since 2006-10-01 (Sweden) until 2008-05-01 (Portugal)



# RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF PRISONERS

The Spanish Constitution of 1978 upholds means the full integration of the principles that pervade the rule of law in the Spanish legal system, as understood in Western democratic systems.

The Spanish legal system is strict in maintaining order and guarantees in regard to the rights of individuals.

With the Constitution as a general frame of reference and the General Penitentiary Law, the system has a regulatory framework, where the rights and duties of prisoners are listed. The prison administration is responsible for ensuring that they do not infringe the rights of inmates who are not directly affected by the sentence.

## Rights

*Prison Rules. Article 4*

Prison activity is exercised respecting the personality of those who, by court order, are entrusted to them and their legitimate rights and interests not affected by the sentence, without any discrimination based on race, sex, religion, opinion, nationality or any other condition or personal or social circumstance.

Accordingly, they will have the following rights:

a) The right to ensure that the Prison Service safeguards their lives, their integrity and health, and that they may not, under any circumstances, be subjected to torture, ill-treatment by word or deed, or be subject to unnecessary severity in implementation of standards.

b) The right to preserve their dignity and their privacy, without prejudice to the measures required by the ordered life in prison. In this sense, they are entitled to be designated by name and to have their condition kept from third parties.

c) The right to exercise civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights, except when they were incompatible with the object of their arrest and execution of the sentence.

Freedom of religion and worship is ensured through an agreement with majority faiths.

d) The right of convicts to prison treatment and the measures programmed for them to ensure its success.

e) The right to outside contact under the legislation. These may take the form of:

- Oral communications, telephone or video conference, according to the conditions.

- Personal communications, with family or partner.

f) The right to paid work within the resources of the Prison Service.

g) The right to access and enjoy public benefits that may apply, including unemployment benefit derived from contributions by prison labour.

In any case, people released from prison after more than six months in prison, will have access to unemployment benefit, if they are in this situation.

h) The right to penitentiary benefits provided by law.

i) The right to participate in prison activities.

j) The right to make requests and present complaints to the prison authorities, judicial, Ombudsman and Public Prosecutor and to contact relevant authorities and use the means of defending their rights and interests.

k) The right to receive updated personal information about procedural and prison status.

## **Duties**

### *Prison Rules. Article 5*

Those entrusted to the Prison Administration by court may be required to collaborate actively and to have a supportive behaviour in fulfilling their obligations, appropriate to their situation or prison sentence.

They must therefore:

a) Collaborate actively in serving the sentence, in terms of executing it.

b) Work towards the achievement of an orderly coexistence within the centre and maintain an attitude of respect and consideration for the authorities, officials, workers, prison employees of prisons, prisoners and others, both inside and outside the establishments.

c) Comply with orders and rules of procedure received from prison staff in the legitimate exercise of its powers.

d) Stay in the designated establishment until their release, at the judicial authority disposal or to serve sentences of imprisonment imposed on them.

e) Make appropriate use of material resources placed at their disposal and facilities of the establishment.

f) Observe proper hygiene and grooming, appropriateness in dress and abide by the hygiene and health standards.

g) Carry out mandatory personal services imposed by the Prison Service.

h) Participate in training, educational and employment activities defined in terms of their shortcomings as a preparation for living in freedom.

# TREATMENT PROGRAMS IN PRISONS

Since 2005 there has been a definite boost in work treatment programs in prisons aimed at getting the rehabilitation and social insertion of prisoners.

Treatment is assigned taking into account the global evolution of the prisoner subject to special conditions due to either the peculiarities of his personality or the type of crime he has committed. Thus, the centres have managed to give each inmate an individual, continuous and dynamic treatment, and create in the centres a culture of intervention on the psychosocial factors that are behind the punishable acts of each convicted individual.

Some of the treatment programs that are carried out in the prisons and are of special relevance are outlined.

**Aggressors in the family.** This is an intense and demanding therapeutic program for those inmates who have been involved in crimes of intimate partner violence (IPV). It is done in a group and therapy continues over a year. It is considered a priority program at the end of 2010 it was introduced implanted in 41 prisons.

**Control of sexual assault.** It is aimed at inmates who have committed sexual offenses against women or children. Psychotherapeutic intervention for offender recovery continues for two years. This program has been functioning since 2005 and is conducted in 29 centres.

**Foreign prison population.** The program includes three major areas of intervention, according to recommendations of the Council of Europe. First, the education that includes regulated teaching, language skills, vocational training and health education. The second, basic knowledge of legal matters,

socio-cultural characteristics of our country and cross-cultural activities. Finally, education in values and cognitive skills. It takes place in 20 institutions.

**Suicide prevention.** The desire to commit suicide, which is frequent, can appear in a part of the prison population. This program tries to prevent suicidal attempts. In the three years since the program has been introduced it has achieved good results, reducing by almost half the number of deaths. The program is essentially a comprehensive protocol used by technicians to identify the social or personal situations that may pose a high risk of suicide. It is complemented with the figure of “assigned inmate support”. This is a prisoner, who previously received special training through a training course, and who accompanies the partner under treatment in his daily activities. This program is implemented in all prisons.

**People with physical, sensory or intellectual disability.** The program includes early detection of cases, allocation to departments or centres without architectural constraints and the processing of official certificates. In the case of mentally handicapped inmates the intervention is oriented to basic skills training to achieve autonomy. This program is in collaboration with the Federation of Organizations for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (FEAPS). Introduced in 35 centres.

*Treatment programs are assigned to inmates according to their personal characteristics and the nature of the crime.*



**Internal departments closed regime.** Like the other programs it has a positive orientation and its objective is to integrate the inmate into an ordinary system of regular living. The program conducts formative, leisure and sports activities not to mention the therapeutic treatment of the prisoner.

**Intervention with youth.** This program began in 2007 and is taught in 23 centres in which this type of population exists. It is a comprehensive intervention including academic training and employment, leisure, culture and sport, hygiene and health education. It also deals with social and family aspects of youth. It contains a specific program called Pro Social Thought with which it is intended that the inmate, by means of cognitive strategies, acquire skills, attitudes and values to enable him to live more socially adapted.

**Animal-assisted therapy (TACA).** This programme is based on the hypothesis that animal contact produces substantial improvements in the

physical and psychological condition of people with problems. It is aimed at inmates with an unstable personality characterized by impulsivity, poor self-esteem, low levels of empathy and a deficit in self-care behaviour. It was introduced in 2007 in collaboration with an association that provides both animals (breed dogs such as Labradors and Golden Retrievers) and resources for their care and attention. It exists in 14 prisons.

**Conflict resolution.** It aims that the inmates who manifest problems of cohabitation solve these problems peacefully, with the support of a mediator. It has been taught since 2007 at 11 centres.

**Comprehensive care for the mentally ill.** Due to the high number of inmates with mental illnesses a global program of care for mental illness (PAIEM) has been implemented in Spanish prisons, which provides specialized care with a special emphasis on occupational and therapeutic activities.

The framework includes actions aimed at case detection, diagnosis, treatment and recovery. Mental illness is addressed through a multidisciplinary team. It is in the process of being integrated in all prisons.



# PRISON WORK AND WORKPLACE INSERTION

The deprivation of liberty, besides being the fulfilment of a sentence imposed by the courts, can become an opportunity for those having a personal history of marginalization and exclusion. During the time spent in prison they are given the opportunity to acquire work-related skills to become integrated into society and abandon the criminal world. To achieve this goal, the Correctional Institution has two basic elements: the organization of productive work in prisons and training for employment.

Mandate in the Penitentiary Law, work is considered a right and duty of the prisoner. It is also a basic tool for their reintegration into society because it prepares them for a better integration into the working world after serving their sentence.

The Autonomous Agency for Prison Work and Training for Employment (OATPFE) under the Secretary General of Prisons is responsible for making the necessary resources available to inmates to improve their job training.

This agency is configured with its own legal personality, as befits an organ of this nature. Among the functions included in its statute are the organization of productive prison work and their appropriate remuneration, maintenance of the workshops and other training facilities and employment of inmates.

## Productive work

All prisons have workshops where inmates can carry out paid productive work. This activity is considered a special employment relationship by the Workers' Statute (Law 8/1980, 10 March). All of these inmates are members of the general scheme of Social Security as indicated in the European Prison Rules (26.17).

In 2010 more than 12,300 inmates worked in the production workshops in prisons. This accounts for 40.54 % of the population that can perform work inside the centres.

The productive activity in prison workshops is self-financing to the extent that it is not subsidized by the State Budget. This means that the economic



*Work is a crucial factor for the rehabilitation of the sentenced because it provides them with an essential tool for their integration into the workplace after leaving prison.*



## Product handling

### *Specialties:*

Handle products  
Metalwork  
Woodwork  
Industrial clothing  
Ceramics  
Bakery

viability of the activities which are carried out on a competitive basis must be ensured and therefore with minimum business criteria.

In the prison workshops the inmates work in settings similar to those in the work environment out of the prison, so that they can familiarize themselves with the requirements of productive work both technological and organizational.

The administration of the workshops is twofold: directly through the autonomous agency or through collaboration with private entrepreneurs. This method is carried out through collaborative framework agreements with business organizations.

The fact that in the prison workshop production processes are carried out for major Spanish industrial companies shows that this work is “useful and sufficient” as required by Rule 26.2 of the new European Prison Rules.

In addition to traditional production processes, new industrial lines in areas of great future in the external labour market as those related to the environment: waste recycling, energy use, renewable energy, recycling of electronic products, etc. are carried out.

The Autonomous Agency also manages production workshops such as cooking, bakery, stores, laundry, etc. These jobs are done by inmates on contract after a period of prior training.



# VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Training for employment is considered a key element for personal development of inmates. Its aim is to cover their lack of training and improve their professional qualifications to facilitate their full integration into the working world after serving their sentence.

The Autonomous Agency Prison Work and Training for Employment (OATPFE) develops exclusively the task of promoting job training and is responsible for guiding the inmates in finding a job. To carry out this activity it relies on the budgets of the Plan of Training and Integration of INEM and the European Social Fund.

In addition to training for employment it also conducts intermediate vocational training developed through agreements with different autonomous regions. Upon completion of these courses, the inmates obtain the corresponding professional certificate.

Training courses can be carried out inside and outside of prison centres. In 2010, 998 training courses for employment aimed at meeting the educational gaps of more than 16,500 inmates who could improve their professional skills took place inside prisons, and 109 more abroad, were attended by 1,000 inmates.

## Integration pathways

The Spanish prison system has developed an integrated insertion route that includes a series of gradual steps to incorporate people sentenced to imprisonment into the workforce of the labour market.

These routes include insertion vocational training for employment, work experience in prison production workshops, career guidance, job placement assistance and programs for entrepreneurs.



*The Autonomous Agency Prison Work and Training for Employment, under the Secretariat General of the Prisons, is responsible for the vocational training of inmates and for their employment search guidance.*



As the inmate progresses in his route and approaches semi-liberty or parole, he has access to programs for job placement assistance. The purpose of these programs is to assist in the search for a job based on his job specialization. For that purpose basic information on industrial relations and business organization is provided while educating on the prevention of occupational hazards.

The last step of the pathway is addressed by the inmate through support programs for job placement. These programs are designed to provide individualized support at the time he begins his work release or parole and has to face the

challenge of entering the working world. It is intended that the inmate doesn't feel alone for the job search process and, once achieved, can count on support and motivation to keep his work.

Finally, there is a training program for those aspiring to the labour market through self-employment. The Entrepreneurship program is geared to a specific group of inmates who by their nature aim to launch a personal project. In a first phase basic business administration is taught, then a business plan is developed and finally a follow up is carried out after the business has been started. Throughout 2009, 72 modules for Training and Employment Guidance involving 1,080 inmates were developed.

Funding for this program is provided by a financial institution that works through an agreement with Prison Institutions.





## FORMAL EDUCATION

Education is another priority objective of the Spanish prison system. The Education Law 2/2006 gives great importance to adult education, lifelong learning and the opportunity to train throughout life (Art 5). In relation to persons who are deprived of freedom, it states that access to adult education must be guaranteed (Art. 66.6).

In recent years there has been a major effort to enhance teaching, expand the staff of educators and carry out recruitment plans among less motivated inmates. In late 2009, nearly 700 teaching professionals -among teachers, secondary school teachers, high school tutors, vocational training teachers and tutors at the National University of Distance Education (UNED)- were teaching in prisons.

In prisons there are classrooms with teachers in basic education where adult education classes can be taken. In recent years more secondary level face-to-face secondary classes have been offered. Similarly, the remaining regulated education courses whether they be high school or vocational training can be taken.

Coordination and monitoring of education of people studying in prisons is through cooperation agreements with the regional ministries of education of the Autonomous Communities.

Thanks to the existing agreement with the National University of Distance Education inmates can study the various university studies listed in their curriculum. The development of university education within prisons is similar to that of any other student of this university. The student has the appropriate mentoring, distance support and training material.

Educational levels	
<b>Non university teaching</b>	
Elementary education	11.887 Students
Level I: literacy teaching for foreigners and Spanish language for foreigners Level II: knowledge strengthening 1st and 2nd (basic instrumental skills)	
Secondary education	4.416 Students
1st cycle 2nd cycle High school Middle grade formative courses Higher grade formative courses Official Language School	
<b>University education</b>	1.127 Students
Direct entrance for those than 25 Academic qualifications Doctorate	
<b>Other teaching</b>	1.292 Students
Aula Mentor, open teaching, languages and preparatory course	
<b>Registered students</b>	<b>18.722 Students</b>

31/12/2010

# CULTURAL AND SPORTS ACTIVITIES

In addition to education and employment training, many cultural activities are held in the prisons so that the inmates can acquire a well-rounded development and stimulate their creative skills.

All correctional facilities are equipped with resources and means to develop cultural and sports activities and have professional equipment for their revitalization.

Inmates have the capacity to intervene in the planning and proposal of activities that are developed through their own financing and management or through cooperation with public and private institutions.

In the cultural area, the activities include cinema, occupational workshops, music and writing competitions or art work, among others.

Theatrical group performances and musicals also take place and exhibitions outside the prison expose them to a creative and productive dimension unknown to most of them.

All prisons have libraries that have recently been renovated with new books. Through agreements with institutions and foundations, plans to promote reading have been developed. In many prisons there are teams who encourage reading and organize meetings with writers. There are also training courses for librarians, open to inmates and staff.

New technologies have a place in the cultural program of the centres. Those of Castile and Leon carry out programs of introduction to information technology and communication in a program called “Tecleandofuturo”. In Galicia, Asturias and Extremadura Cyber-classrooms have been implemented, thanks to the collaboration of public and private entities.

Among all the activities, those which involve participation are the most rewarding for the detainees. They are carried out in occupational workshops where the detainees can unleash their creativity by producing their own work. There are workshops in painting, ceramics, marquetry, crafts, theatre, music, video, radio, etc. These activities have a dual purpose: to encourage the development of the inmates’ creativity and strengthen their self-esteem by circulating the work outside. Some of these crafts are sold through the project Asombra, which has been implemented through the Autonomous Agency Prison Work and Training for Employment.

## Sports

Sport is an essential activity in prisons because it promotes values such as teamwork, respect for rules and healthy living. It also forms part of the therapy for those inmates with drug problems. The centres have areas for sports and in recent years there has been a notable increase.

Besides the practice of ordinary and federation sports, training courses for instructors of different disciplines are developed in collaboration with leading sports clubs and are run by experts. These clubs are also involved in the implementation of sports schools.

# HEALTH

The right to life and health of those who are detained in prisons is an obligation that the Administration should ensure.

Health care is a basic activity of prisons. The characteristics of the prison population and the prevalence of certain pathologies make health conditions have a special significance.

Health care is part of a concept of comprehensive care of the prisoner, concentrated in primary care. All prisons have an infirmary equipped with technical means necessary to carry out their work effectively. In charge of the infirmary is a team of health professionals -doctors, nurses and auxiliary- organized primary care teams that are responsible for ensuring free health care to all inmates.

In addition to regular or emergency care the activity of the healthcare professionals is focused on promoting health education and to undertake preventive measures among prisoners.

Various programs and health education activities carried out in prisons have been awarded the Good Practices Award given by the World Health Organization.

The correctional facility also ensures in and out-patient specialized hospital care through agreements with the Public Health Services dependent on the Autonomous Communities. Diagnostic services by means of telemedicine have also been implemented.

In order to improve service, agreements have been signed that allow for consultation of specialists in high demand right in the prisons and thus prevent the movement of inmates.

*Prisons have health workers –general practitioners, nurses, assistants- who guarantee... and provide them with health education programs.*



## Hospital Custody units

As mentioned above, the prisons are equipped with sanitary facilities and personnel to provide medical assistance equivalent to primary care offered by the public health system but when the patient requires specialized care it is provided by the medical services of the Autonomous Communities.

In cases where hospitalization is necessary, the Prison Service provides hospitals within the public health network of so-called hospital custody units, which ensure proper care for the patient with a minimum social cost without impairing the security of staff and other users. These medical facilities are adapted for specialized care of inmates while ensuring safety measures for the custody of the inmate.

Each prison is assigned its corresponding public hospital.

In 2009, 47 hospital custody units were functioning and three were under construction.



# TOWARDS ANOTHER PRISON MODEL

## Respect Units

In recent years an innovative experience in the Spanish prison system which aims to create appropriate spaces for inmates to develop their skills as responsible law-abiding citizens has been launched. These units are called Respect modules.

This is an educational program in positive values –based on the idea of respect- which requires inmates to put these values into practice. Entry into these modules implies acceptance of a new lifestyle based on trust and solidarity and the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

The rules governing these areas play an important role because they promote the creation and consolidation of socially accepted habits and attitudes and prevent that the values prevailing in the prison subculture lead to inmate recurrence into crime.

They concentrate on such basic issues as hygiene, health, good habits and more encompassing issues such as interpersonal relations, the promotion of responsibility and participation.

The inmate is submitted voluntarily, by signing a contract, to strict compliance with the rules in the module.

All inmates are assigned an Individualized Treatment Program (ITP) compliance to which is essential to continue in the module. The Regulations strictly prohibit any act of violence, either physical, verbal or with gestures and drug consumption. To ensure compliance with these standards, analytical tests are conducted periodically on inmates. Residents also agree to care for their clothes, adapting them to the activity they have to perform. Similarly, cells that remain open during the day must always be neat and clean.

It is a dynamic system of intervention, in which one of the primary agents of change are the inmates themselves through their co-participation and self-responsibility in all tasks they take part in.

*Respect Units aspire to be an alternative to traditional prison, creating spaces that facilitate the offender's recovery.*



The inmates are organized into groups. The technical team chooses one person among them who is responsible for organizing the work and helping the rest of the group.

When they break the rules or have inappropriate behaviour assigned a negative point. On the contrary, they reinforce the positive attitudes when the behaviour is consistent with the Regulations. The offender's behaviour has a direct impact on the group he belongs to because the jobs are allocated based on the weekly evaluation of each individual. First, the group whose members have received the least number of negative points chooses a task and then the others do so depending on the number of negative points that they have gotten during the week.

The need to assist a great number of inmates with different profiles, backgrounds and therapeutic needs has led to the creation of a series of distinct Respect modules to better suit the different programs. Modules have been created for coexistence of inmates who are drug addicts, young people and foreigners. In each of these modules are implemented specific programs to achieve greater efficiency and better use of efforts applied by the Prison Service.

In some cases the leap from a conventional unit to a Respect one can be a brusque change for the inmate. To facilitate this transition the so-called Start Respect Units have been created, which are intermediate zones with more demands than an ordinary unit but fewer than in the Respect modules.

In 2010, Penitentiary Institutions had 135 modules with these features in place in 65 of the 67 prisons. The regime of life affected 11,966 inmates.



The identification of the prison staff with the objectives of this program is a prerequisite for achieving good results. The role assigned to these workers, contrary to the old concept of the prison officer, is to be a companion to the inmate in recovering his life as a citizen, pointing out the way of change and consolidating with encouragement every step in his rehabilitation.

## Therapeutic Units

Similar to the Respect Units, the Therapeutic Units represent an alternative model to traditional prison. They transform the prison by eliminating the prison subculture that makes prison a school of crime and converts it into an educational space.

This achievement is made possible by the co-management and co-responsibility of the two groups that shape the prison setting: prison staff and inmates. To achieve this we must overcome distrust and alienation, and end the conflict that has historically characterized their relations. In this program, the probation officer is an active agent of change and has direct responsibilities as guardian of inmate groups.

These modules intend to achieve an area without the interference generated by drugs in order to produce changes in the habits and skills of the inmates so they can continue their treatment in the various therapeutic community resources.

The team responsible for these modules is composed of professionals from different areas belonging to the Penitentiary Institution itself in some cases and in others, agencies and NGO collaborators.

These modules are open to drug addict inmates with good prospects of rehabilitation, regardless of their being treated with methadone, naltrexone or psychiatric medication. It also includes those inmates who are not drug addicts but at high risk of developing a drug addiction because of the characteristics of their personality.



*Therapeutic Units are designed for the rehabilitation of drug addict inmates that have good prospects for recovery.*



There are three types of Therapeutic Modules according to the composition of the multidisciplinary team and the methodology of the intervention.

**Therapeutic and Educational Unit (UTE).** This model consists of therapeutic groups of inmates and a multidisciplinary team of professionals from all fields: psychologists, educators, guards, social workers, teachers, instructors, health, etc. The program welcomes both inmates with drug problems and non-addicts.

**Therapeutic Community.** The treatment team consists of professionals of Corrections and in some cases of specialized volunteers of NGOs. The program receives exclusively inmates addicted to drugs.

This module is governed by Article 66 of the General Penitentiary Law and Article 115 of the Prison Regulation. The Therapeutic Community has its own Prison Treatment Board that directs the unit itself and applies the disciplinary prison regime.

**Joint.** In this type of modules there are different profiles of inmates: drug addicts, mentally ill, disabled and safe. The team of professionals who run this model is made up of volunteers from NGOs together with professionals of Corrections.

In 2010 there were 34 centres in operation with 2,700 inmates. Most of these modules are for men except for Villabona and Valencia that are mixed.





# ALTERNATIVE SENTENCES AND MEASURES

The aim of criminal sanctions and measures is the rehabilitation and social reintegration of people. But it is also true that detention is not in all cases the most appropriate way to achieve this purpose. For this reason, every day alternative measures to prison are becoming more important because they are considered a more useful tool to achieve the aim of re-education and socialization.

## Works for Community Benefit

Among these alternative measures are the Works in Benefit of the Community. In the current criminal justice system they are a basic element and have become, in some cases a substitute.

The offenses that are being punished with this sentence are minor, very often related to road safety. At other times this measure is chosen because the profile of the offender, when a person is normalized and integrated into society.

Community Works have a restorative nature. For those performing them they have a re-educative function while they are doing something useful and beneficial to society. It also serves as a kind of exemplary restitution.

The works are often focused on the support or assistance to certain crime-related victims of the prisoner. Sometimes the tasks are given according to the needs of the institution or agency that offers them, and the professional or academic training of the person providing the work.

The person subject to this measure is required to invest a certain amount of time in the development of the work assigned. The Prison Administration is responsible for ensuring the faithful enforcement and the usefulness of this work to the public.

This type of sanction has many advantages. It is an egalitarian measure to be fulfilled in freedom and thus prevents a break from the family, social and work life of the person sentenced, in addition to promoting values such as solidarity, responsibility and the common good.



*The prison system is also responsible for adequate implementation of those alternative prison sentences imposed by judges.*



## Suspended sentence

When prison sentences are shorter than two years, the judges have the power to suspend execution of the sentence, bearing in mind fundamentally the nil danger and the criminal history of the convict provided that he does not break the law again within the time established by the judge.

The suspended sentence may require the performance of duties and obligations set by the judge:

- Prohibition of going to certain places.
- Prohibition of approaching or contacting the victim, family members or persons to be determined.
- Prohibition from leaving the place of residence.
- Personal appearances.
- Participation in training, labour, cultural, driver education, sex rehabilitation, etc. programs.
- Compliance with any other duties that may be appropriate for social rehabilitation.

The Correctional Institution is responsible for managing the proper enforcement of these penalties. To accomplish it the organization has professionals specializing in therapeutic intervention within and outside the institution.



# SOCIAL VOLUNTEERING

NGOs and voluntary work play an important role in the Spanish prison system and are one of the latest features implemented to ensure the social reintegration of inmates.

This collaboration is being carried out extensively in a valuable way both within prisons and outside them, in units of open environment and in implementation of alternative measures. In 2009, more than 581 organizations participated in this task and about 6,000 collaborators entered prisons to develop training programs for job placement, social integration, attention to specific groups, health and drug treatment or education. All this

work is coordinated through the Prison Social Council -an advisory collegial body attached to the Secretariat-General of Prisons- and Local Prison Social Councils assigned to regular prison facilities and the Centers for Social Integration.

*More than six thousand volunteers collaborate regularly with the Correctional Institution in order to achieve the social integration of inmates.*



# CONTROL OF PRISON ACTIVITY

The activity of the Prison Administration is under the control of Judges of Penitentiary Surveillance, the Ombudsman and Parliament, as well as that carried out directly by the Government of the Nation as any other sector of public administration.

## Judicial Control

The Spanish prison system greatly increases the judicial inspection of prison activity via a singular figure: the Penitentiary Surveillance Courts.

These Courts are attributed the decision in judicial sites of any issues that may arise in the field of criminal enforcement, thus assuming the functions that would otherwise correspond to the sentencing court.

Its jurisdiction covers the control of the execution of sentences and the protection of the rights of the people entrusted to the Prison Administration. It also has capacity to make proposals regarding the organization and operation of the prison service and treatment.

The Penitentiary Surveillance Courts have a Public Prosecutor, who is responsible for the defence of legality in criminal enforcement and the protection of the rights of citizens and public interest protected by law.

## Ombudsman

The Ombudsman is the guarantor of fundamental rights of inmates in prisons. As High Commissioner of Parliament for the protection of fundamental rights and civil liberties in the administration, he carries out a basic control of prison activity. He may act ex officio or upon request, following up on complaints by any person affected by the penitentiary action when his fundamental rights have been breached. The Ombudsman can enter prisons and conduct interviews and review documents when he sees fit and the Prison Service is legally required to cooperate and assist in his actions.

Annually, the Ombudsman submits a report to Parliament in which he examines in particular the activities of the Prison Service.

## Political control

As a public authority with direct management and assigned to the Home Office, the State's public prison system is under the direction and control of the Government and other administrative instances that control public administration.

Prison activity is an essential element of the penal system of collective security and therefore its action is subject to parliamentary scrutiny of the General Courts and to relevant international bodies.

## CENTROS PENITENCIARIOS ORDINARIOS

### ANDALUCÍA

#### Centro penitenciario de Málaga

Finca la Moraga  
29170 Alhaurín de la Torre (Málaga)  
Tlf. 952249782

#### Centro penitenciario de Almería

Ctra. Cuevas de los Úbeda, km. 2,5  
04071 Almería  
Tlf. 950207252

#### Centro penitenciario de Cádiz Puerto I

Ctra. Jerez-Rota, km. 6,4  
11500 Puerto de Santa María (Cádiz)  
Tlf. 956549055

#### Centro penitenciario de Cádiz Puerto II

Ctra. Jerez-Rota, km. 5,4  
11500 Puerto de Santa María (Cádiz)  
Tlf. 956549008

#### Centro penitenciario de Cádiz Puerto III

Ctra. de Jerez-Rota, km. 6  
11500 Puerto de Santa María (Cádiz)  
Tlf. 956476801

#### Centro penitenciario de Cádiz Algeciras

Ctra. del Cobre, km. 4,5  
11206 Algeciras (Cádiz)  
Tlf. 956582601

#### Centro penitenciario de Córdoba

Autovía Madrid-Cádiz, km. 391  
14015 Córdoba  
Tlf. 957225041

#### Centro penitenciario de Granada

Ctra. Comarcal 220, Km. 6  
18220 Albolote (Granada)  
Tlf. 958537201

#### Centro penitenciario de Huelva

Ctra. de la Ribera, s/n  
21610 Huelva  
Tlf. 959211602

#### Centro penitenciario de Jaén

Ctra. Bailén-Motril, km. 28  
23009 Jaén  
Tlf. 953214505

#### Centro penitenciario de Sevilla Mujeres

Ctra. de las Canteras, s/n  
41500 Alcalá de Guadaíra (Sevilla)  
Tlf. 954102066

#### Hospital Psiquiátrico Penitenciario

Ctra. de Torreblanca-Mairena de Alcor, km. 3,5  
41007 Sevilla  
Tlf. 955615211

#### Centro penitenciario Sevilla I

Ctra. de Torreblanca-Mairena de Alcor, km. 3,5  
41020 Sevilla  
Tlf. 955610636

#### Centro penitenciario Sevilla II

Paraje las Mezquitillas. SE-451 km 5,5  
41530 Morón de la Frontera (Sevilla)  
Tlf. 955855101

### ARAGÓN

#### Centro penitenciario de Teruel

Avda. de Zaragoza, 26  
44001 Teruel  
Tlf. 978605416

#### Centro penitenciario de Zaragoza-Zuera

Ctra. Nacional 330, km. 539  
50800 Zuera (Zaragoza)  
Tlf. 976698401

#### Centro penitenciario de Zaragoza-Daroca

Ctra. Nombrevilla, s/n  
50360 Daroca (Zaragoza)  
Tlf. 976801288

### ASTURIAS

#### Centro penitenciario de Villabona

Finca Tabladiello  
33480 Villabona LLanera (Asturias)  
Tlf. 985105202

### BALEARES

#### Centro penitenciario de Ibiza

Barrio Can Fita, s/n  
07800 Ibiza (Balears)  
Tlf. 971300418

#### Centro penitenciario de Mallorca

Carretera de Soller, 1  
07120 Palma de Mallorca (Balears)  
Tlf. 971224210

### CANARIAS

#### Centro penitenciario de Lanzarote

Rafael Alberti, 182 Tahiche-Teguise  
35500 Arrecife de Lanzarote (Las Palmas)  
Tlf. 928843497

#### Centro penitenciario de Las Palmas

Salto del Negro, s/n - Tafira Alta  
35017 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria  
Tlf. 928353513

**Centro penitenciario Santa Cruz de La Palma**  
Ctra. El Galeón, 32  
38700 Santa Cruz de La Palma (Santa Cruz de Tenerife)  
Tlf. 922411910

**Centro penitenciario de Tenerife**  
Camino Escaño, s/n  
38290 El Rosario-La Esperanza (Santa Cruz de Tenerife)  
Tlf. 922869501

## CANTABRIA

**Centro penitenciario de El Dueso**  
Avenida de Berria, s/n  
39740 Santoña (Cantabria)  
Tlf. 942660100

## CASTILLA LA MANCHA

**Centro penitenciario de Albacete**  
Ctra. de Ayora, km. 72  
02006 Albacete  
Tlf. 967212444

**Centro penitenciario de Alcázar de San Juan**  
Avda. de Quero, 51  
13600 Alcázar de San Juan (Ciudad Real)  
Tlf. 926540634

**Centro penitenciario de Herrera de la Mancha**  
Ctra. de Argamasilla, s/n  
13200 Manzanares (Ciudad Real)  
Tlf. 926638032

**Centro penitenciario de Cuenca**  
Ctra. de Tarancón, km. 78  
16071 Cuenca  
Tlf. 969224951

**Centro penitenciario Ocaña I**  
Mártires de Ocaña, 4  
45300 Ocaña (Toledo)  
Tlf. 925130936

**Centro penitenciario Ocaña II**  
Mártires de Ocaña, 6  
45300 Ocaña (Toledo)  
Tlf. 925130880

## CASTILLA LEÓN

**Centro penitenciario de Ávila**  
Ctra. de Vicolozano  
05194 Brieva (Ávila)  
Tlf. 920259020

**Centro penitenciario de Burgos**  
Avda. de Costa Rica, s/n  
09071 Burgos  
Tlf. 947460092

**Centro penitenciario de León**  
Paraje Villahierro  
24210 Mansilla de las Mulas (León)  
Tlf. 987877401

**Centro penitenciario de Palencia**  
Ctra. Local P-120 "La Moraleja"  
34210 Dueñas (Palencia)  
Tlf. 979716302

**Centro penitenciario de Salamanca**  
Ctra. N-630, km. 314  
37799 Topas (Salamanca)  
Tlf. 923127101

**Centro penitenciario de Segovia**  
Ctra. Nacional 110, Km. 196 Camino de Perogordo  
40154 Torredondo (Segovia)  
Tlf. 921414923

**Centro penitenciario de Soria**  
Pza. Marqués del Saltillo, 1  
42004 Soria (Soria)  
Tlf. 975224535

**Centro penitenciario de Valladolid**  
Ctra. Adanero-Gijón, km. 94  
47071 Valladolid  
Tlf. 983560110

## CEUTA

**Centro penitenciario de Ceuta**  
Los Rosales, s/n  
51002 Ceuta  
Tlf. 956501914

## MELILLA

**Centro penitenciario de Melilla**  
Prolongación Río Bidasoa, s/n  
52002 Melilla  
Tlf. 952699501

## EXTREMADURA

**Centro penitenciario de Badajoz**  
Carretera de Olivenza, km. 7,3  
06071 Badajoz  
Tlf. 928289128

**Centro penitenciario de Cáceres**  
Carretera de Trujillo, s/n  
10004 Cáceres  
Tlf. 927181148

## GALICIA

**Centro penitenciario de A Coruña**  
Ctra. de Paradela, s/n  
15310 Teixeiro-Curtis (A Coruña)  
Tlf. 981779501

**Centro penitenciario de Lugo Bonxe**  
Bonxe- Otero de Rey  
27153 Otero de Rey (Lugo)  
Tlf. 982393232

**Centro penitenciario de Lugo Monterroso**

Ctra. Vegadeo-Pontevedra, s/n  
27568 Monterroso (Lugo)  
Tlf. 982377239

**Centro penitenciario de Orense**

Cartería de la Derrasa, s/n  
32071 Pereiro de Aguiar (Ourense)  
Tlf. 988405691

**Centro penitenciario de Pontevedra**

Monte Racelo, s/n  
36830 A Lama (Pontevedra)  
Tlf. 986785001

**LA RIOJA****Centro penitenciario de Logroño**

Calleja Vieja, 200  
26006 Logroño  
Tlf. 941211338

**MADRID****Centro penitenciario Madrid I Mujeres Alcalá de Henares**

Ctra Alcalá-Meco, Km. 4,5  
28870 Alcalá de Henares (Madrid)  
Tlf. 918807815

**Centro penitenciario Madrid II**

Ctra Alcalá-Meco, Km. 4,5  
28870 Alcalá de Henares (Madrid)  
Tlf. 918887131

**Centro penitenciario Madrid III**

Ctra. Pinto-San Martín de la Vega, km. 5  
28340 Valdemoro (Madrid)  
Tlf. 918948083

**Centro penitenciario Madrid IV**

Ctra. N-V, km. 27,7  
28600 Navalcarnero (Madrid)  
Tlf. 918116002

**Centro penitenciario Madrid V**

Ctra. Comarcal 611, km. 37,6  
28770 Soto del Real (Madrid)  
Tlf. Información : 918447757

**Centro penitenciario Madrid VI**

Crtra. Nacional 400, km. 28  
28300 Aranjuez (Madrid)  
Tlf. 918099003

**Centro penitenciario Madrid VII**

Paraje del Chorillo M-241, Km 5,750  
28595 Estremera (Madrid)  
Tlf. 918750001

**MURCIA****Centro penitenciario de Murcia**

Ctra. El Palmar-Mazarrón, Km.  
3 30120 Murcia  
Tlf. 968881272

**Centro penitenciario de Murcia II**

Ctra. 415 Paraje Los Charcos,  
30191 - Campos del Río (Murcia),  
tlf. 968657931

**NAVARRA****Centro penitenciario de Pamplona**

C/ San Roque, s/n  
31071 Pamplona  
Tlf. 948251995

**PAÍS VASCO****Centro penitenciario de Álava**

Camino Garabo, s/n  
01230 Nanclares de la Oca (Álava)  
Tlf. 945361497

**Centro penitenciario de San Sebastian**

Paseo Martutene, 1  
20014 San Sebastián (Guipúzcoa)  
Tlf. 943472070

**Centro penitenciario de Vizcaya**

C/ Lehendakari Aguirre, 92  
48970 Basauri (Vizcaya)  
Tlf. 944400647

**COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA****Centro penitenciario Alicante I**

Polígono de la Vallonga, s/n  
03113 Alicante  
Tlf. 965110869

**Centro penitenciario Alicante II**

Ctra. N-330, km. 66  
03400 Villena (Alicante)  
Tlf. 965823401

**Alicante Hospital Psiquiátrico Penitenciario**

Carretera Madrid-Alicante, s/n  
03113 Alicante  
Tlf. 965101230

**Centro penitenciario Castellón I**

Ctra. de Alcora, km. 10  
12006 Castellón  
Tlf. 964240834

**Centro penitenciario Castellón II**

Paraje Mascarell, acceso CV-129, km. 15  
12140 Albocasser (Castellón)  
Tlf. 964158501

**Centro penitenciario de Valencia**

Ctra. N-340, km. 225  
46220 Picassent (Valencia)  
Tlf. 961975001

## CENTROS DE INSERCIÓN SOCIAL

### ANDALUCÍA

**CIS Algeciras**  
**“Manuel Montesinos y Molina”**  
CA-9208- km. 4,5  
11206 Algeciras (Cádiz)  
Tlf. 646064838

**CIS Puerto II. JEREZ**  
**“Alfredo Jorge Suar Muro”**  
Ctra N-IV Madrid-Cádiz  
11405 Jerez de la Frontera (Cádiz)  
Tlf. 956318222

**CIS Córdoba “Carlos García Valdés”**  
Pol. Ind. Las Quemadas  
14014 Córdoba  
Tlf. 957322750

**CIS Granada**  
**“Matilde Cantos Fernández”**  
C/ Ribera del Beiro  
Granada

**CIS Huelva “David Beltrán”**  
C/ Araba s/n (Vista Alegre, Univer-  
sidad)  
21007 Huelva  
Tlf. 959211602

**CIS Málaga “Evaristo Martín Nieto”**  
C/ Castelaio s/n  
Poligono de Guadalhorce  
Málaga  
Tlf. 952172829

**CIS Sevilla “Luis Giménez Asua”**  
Ctra. Torreblanca-Mairena Alcor,  
Paraje de la Trinidad  
41020 Sevilla  
Tlf. 955620817

### ARAGÓN

**CIS Huesca “Rafael Salillas”**  
Carretera de Apies 9  
22006 Huesca  
Tlf. 974232730

**CIS Zaragoza “Trece Rosas”**  
Avda de America 80  
50007 Zaragoza  
Tlf. 976271585

### ASTURIAS

**CIS Villabona “El Urriellu”**  
Finca Tabladiello  
33480 Villabona-Llanera(Asturias)  
Tlf. 981105202

### BALEARES

**CIS Mallorca**  
**“Joaquín Ruíz Giménez”**  
Cami Fondo, Via Cintura s/n  
07004 Palma de Mallorca  
Tlf. 971273150

### CANARIAS

**CIS Tenerife “Mercedes Pinto”**  
C/ Ganivet, s/n  
38007 Santa Cruz de Tenerife

**CIS Lanzarote “Ángel Guerra”**  
Rafael Alberti, 182 Tahiche (Teguise)  
35009 Arrecife de Lanzarote

### CANTABRIA

**CIS Santander “José Hierro”**  
C/ Peña Sagra 18  
39011 Santander  
Tlf. 942337629

### CASTILLA LA MANCHA

**CIS Albacete “Marcos Ana”**  
Ctra. de Ayor km. 72  
02006 - Albacete  
tlf. 967194270

**CIS Ciudad Real**  
**“Concepción Arenal”**  
Pto Kilometrico 27,8 Carretera 412  
13004 Ciudad Real  
Tlf. 926200797

### CASTILLA LEÓN

**CIS León “Jesús Haddad Blanco”**  
Paseo del Parque  
24005 León  
Tlf. 987200352

**CIS Salamanca “Dorado Montero”**  
Pol. Ind. El Montalvo II  
37080 Salamanca  
Tlf. 923194264

**CIS Segovia “José Antón Oneca”**  
Ctra Nacional 110 Km 196  
40154 Perogordo (Segovia)  
Tlf. 921414923

**CIS Valladolid**  
**“Máximo Casado Carrera”**  
Cmno. Cañada Real de Burgos s/n  
47018 - Valladolid  
tlf. 983320870

### CIS Zamora

Carretera de Almaraz a Duero  
49026 Zamora  
Tlf. 980557776

### EXTREMADURA

**CIS Cáceres “Dulce Chacón”**  
C/ Arroyo Valhondo, s/n  
10004 Cáceres

### GALICIA

**CIS A Coruña**  
**“Carmela Arias y Díaz de Rábago”**  
C/ Alcalde Francisco Vázquez s/n  
(A Coruña)

**CIS Pontevedra. Vigo**  
**“Carmen Avendaño”**  
Avda de Madrid 136  
36214 Vigo (Pontevedra)  
Tlf. 986417411

### MADRID

**CIS “Victoria Kent”**  
C/ Juan de Vera, 8-10  
28045 Madrid  
Tlf. 915398757

**CIS Alcalá**  
**“Melchor Rodríguez García”**  
Ctra. Alcalá-Meco Km. 4,5  
28870 Alcalá de Henares (Madrid)  
Tlf. 616336142

### MURCIA

**CIS Murcia “Guillermo Miranda”**  
Ctra. El Palmar - Mazarrón km. 3  
30120 - El Palmar (Murcia)  
tlf. 96888662

### VALENCIA

**CIS Alicante “Miguel Hernández”**  
Poligono de la Vallonga s/n  
03113 ALICANTE  
Tlf. 965110869

**CIS Valencia “Torre Espioca”**  
Ctra. Nacional 340, Km. 225  
46220 Picassent (Valencia)  
Tlf. 961975120



## UNIDADES DE MADRES

### ANDALUCÍA

#### Sevilla

Ctra. De Torreblanca-Mairena del Alcor,  
Paraje de la Trinidad. Sevilla

### BALEARES

#### Mallorca

Cami Fondo, Via Cintura s/n  
07004 Palma de Mallorca

### MADRID

#### “Jaime Garralda”

C/ Juan de Vera 10,  
28045 - Madrid

## UNIDADES DEPENDIENTES

### ANDALUCÍA

#### C.P. Granada. Albolate

ONG: Hnas. Mercedarias  
Acogida: madres  
Avda. de la Libertad 18, Monachil  
18198 Granada

#### C.P. Jaén

ONG: Cruz Roja Española  
Acogida: hombres  
Avda. de Madrid, 60 B 7ºA  
23008 Jaén)

#### C.P. Sevilla. Alcalá de Guadaira

ONG: Nuevo Futuro  
Acogida: madres  
C/ Virgenes 4  
41004 Sevilla

### BALEARES

#### C.P. Mallorca. Mahón

ONG: Obispado de Menorca  
Acogida: hombres y mujeres  
C/ Negres 41, Mahón  
07703 Menorca

#### C.P. Mallorca. Palma de Mallorca

ONG: Cruz Roja Española  
Acogida: mujeres  
C/ Francisco Barceló y Combis 5  
4ºC Mallorca

#### C.P. Tenerife. El Rosario

ONG: Cruz Roja Española  
Acogida: hombres y mujeres  
Avda. Asuncionistas 36 Apto 2º  
dcha 38004 S. Cruz de Tenerife

### CASTILLA LEÓN

#### C.P. Valladolid

ONG: Caritas Diocesana  
Acogida: hombres y mujeres  
C/ Miguel Iscar 6 3ª pta.  
47002 Valladolid

### MADRID

#### CIS V. Kent

ONG: Horizontes Abiertos  
Acogida: mujeres  
C/ Molina 8, Bajo  
28029 Madrid

#### Madrid V. Soto del Real

ONG: Nuevo Futuro  
Acogida: madres  
C/ Santa Clara 8 1º  
28013 Madrid

#### Madrid VI. Aranjuez

ONG: Horizontes Abiertos  
Acogida: madres y mujeres  
C/ Alicante 6, Alcobendas  
28100 Madrid

### PAÍS VASCO

#### Guipuzcoa. San Sebastian (Martutene)

ONG: Fundación Ametzanaga  
Acogida: jóvenes hombre y  
mujeres  
C/ Camino de Uba 61  
20080 San Sebastián

### VALENCIA

#### CIS Valencia

ONG: Nuevo Futuro  
Acogida: madres  
C/ Conde de Cirat 4, Rocafort  
46111 Valencia

#### CIS Valencia

ONG: Generalitat Valenciana  
Acogida: madres y mujeres  
C/ Río Tajo 26-28, 5º Pta 19 y 20  
46011 Valencia



Edita:

**Secretaría General de Instituciones Penitenciarias**

Alcalá, 38-40

28014 Madrid

Impresión:

**Taller de Artes Gráficas de Madrid III**

Valdemoro

Depósito Legal: M-7725-2010

NIPO 126-10-015-1

NIPO en línea 126-10-016-7






# THE SPANISH PRISON SYSTEM



# THE SPANISH PRISON SYSTEM







**The imprisonment and security measures shall be aimed at re-education and social rehabilitation and may not involve hard labour. The person serving a prison sentence shall enjoy fundamental rights except those expressly restricted by the content of the sentence, the sense of punishment and the Penitentiary Law. In any event, he will be entitled to a paid job and Social Security benefits and access to culture and the integral development of his personality.**

**Spanish Constitution**

*Article 25.2*

Prisons are a necessary evil and, nevertheless it is expected that the undeniable crisis of deprivation of liberty will remain for a long time. Changes in social structures and political systems determine, without doubt, essential modifications in the concept and sociological reality of crime, as well as legal sanctions aimed at its prevention and punishment. However it is hard to imagine a time when deprivation of liberty, now predominant in criminal laws of all countries, can be replaced by another of a different nature that, while avoiding the evils inherent in imprisonment, will also provide the same or an even better level of social protection. The fundamental purpose of the legislation regarding penalties and measures of deprivation of liberty is special prevention, defined as

rehabilitation and social reintegration of convicted persons, while assuring that proper attention be given to the aims of admonition and intimidation that general prevention requires and to the proportionality of the punishment to the seriousness of the crimes committed that the most elementary sense of justice demands. In defending the former, the rehabilitation purpose of punishment, the law tries to avoid the convict's exclusion from society, considering him a person who remains part of it, even an active member, although subject to a particular regime, due to his earlier antisocial behaviour and aimed at preparing for his return to a life in freedom and in the best possible position to exercise that freedom in a social context.

### **General Prisons Act**

*Preamble / 1979*

**M**ore than three decades ago Spanish society realized that prisons could not be only or primarily spaces for exclusion. Therefore, our prison system tends towards reintegration and respect for the rights of the detainees.

Without denying the intimidating effect of deprivation of liberty, its effectiveness is achieved when, in addition to confining the offender, he receives training to provide him with appropriate skills to survive in the future without resorting to crime.

**C**rime originates from someone's will to violate social norms. That responsibility exists. Human decisions are free and responsible. Neither health problems nor substance abuse, nor economic troubles, much less religious or political ideas can justify committing illegalities, wrongs or crimes. Nothing justifies violence, theft, extortion or attacks on the freedom of our fellow men. But, it is necessary to emphasize what the cold statistics show: that in prisons in Spain and also in all European countries, a high percentage of inmates have a mental illness that they did not acquire in prison, suffer from dependence and have a low educational level, with a history of school failure. Most have never had a steady job and many endured child abuse, violence, abandonment, etc. in their childhood. In short, in prison the majority are the result of failures in our societies.

Therefore, the inmates' rehabilitation through education, work and treatment of their physical and

mental health problems should be a major concern, at the same level as their safety and custody and enforcement of the sentences to which they were convicted.

The prison must be a school of freedom: an area where the inmate can find new reasons for living in freedom, acquire new values, learn respect for others and be respected by others, discover new paths to lead his life and through which he can reintegrate into the society which has given him new opportunities some of which were taken away because of his abnormal behaviour.

**T**he role of the institution's officials is fundamental for carrying out this task. The work of the prison staff in prisons is often unknown and almost never adequately appreciated. They operate with people who have many problems and they sometimes work in difficult conditions. Therefore, their professionalism and commitment to the re-educative task of our institution has great value, particularly the efforts made to develop treatment programs that help to move those who pass through our system away from the world of crime.

The Correctional Institution is an unavoidable part of the security policy of a country and also of the social intervention policy. We believe that only by offering opportunities for treatment, re-education and rehabilitation for those who committed crimes will we one day be able to give effective responses to increase our security and civic freedom.

**Mercedes Gallizo Llamas**

*Secretary General of Penitentiary Institutions*



# SUMMARY

<b>11</b>	<b>Presentation</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Legal framework</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Objectives and Principles</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Organization and administrative structure</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Human Resources</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>Types of centre</b>
<b>23</b>	Ordinary prison centres
<b>23</b>	Social Integration Centres
<b>24</b>	Mothers Units
<b>26</b>	Prison psychiatric hospitals
<b>27</b>	Dependent Units
<b>30</b>	<b>The prison population</b>
<b>32</b>	<b>Rights and duties of prisoners</b>
<b>34</b>	<b>Treatment programs in prison centres</b>
<b>36</b>	<b>Prison work and workplace insertion</b>
<b>38</b>	<b>Vocational training</b>
<b>40</b>	<b>Formal education</b>
<b>41</b>	<b>Cultural and sports activities</b>
<b>42</b>	<b>Health</b>
<b>43</b>	Hospital Custody Units
<b>44</b>	<b>Towards another prison model</b>
<b>44</b>	Respect Units
<b>46</b>	Therapeutic Units
<b>48</b>	<b>Alternative sentences and measures</b>
<b>48</b>	Working for Community Benefit
<b>49</b>	Suspended sentence
<b>50</b>	<b>Social volunteering</b>
<b>51</b>	<b>Control of prison activity</b>
<b>52</b>	<b>Annexes</b>



# PRESENTATION

This publication aims to explain the Spanish penitentiary system to all those who want to have an overview of the organization and know the spirit behind the inner running and the activities taking place in the centers.

In recent decades the Spanish prison system has experienced a radical change of direction and concept, parallel to the evolution of Spanish society. The major event that has caused this transformation was the adoption of the Spanish Constitution of 1978, which has inspired profound changes in both criminal law and in the treatment of prisoners and prison conditions. It has taken a considerable effort in recent years to mitigate the endemic weaknesses in the system, providing it with new facilities, improving those that were in use and reorganizing the function to achieve greater efficiency of human resources.

This publication aims to share these experiences with those institutions and groups involved in making prisons a living space capable of promoting the development of inmates. These pages try to open the doors of centers, showing what daily life is like in the prisons and offer a positive vision of the current changes through the efforts of professionals and the prisoners themselves. An approach to the problems and achievements promotes understanding of this complex but exciting task of making integrated citizens of men and women who, often for reasons of social exclusion, have committed crimes that deserved the just sentence of the courts.

Some activities, such as the units called Respect Units, have been such an innovative choice that they are making a before and after in the life of the prisons where they have been launched.



*In recent decades, the Spanish prison system has made a considerable effort to refocus its goals and adapt its facilities to new purposes.*





## LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Article 25.2 of the Spanish Constitution, the General Penitentiary Law and its Regulations provide the basic legal framework of the Spanish prison system. All Spanish penitentiary legislation collects and endorses the recommendations established in the European Prison Rules.

The Spanish Constitution, in Article 25.2, provides that “the imprisonment and security measures shall be aimed at re-education and social rehabilitation and may not involve hard labour. The person serving a prison sentence shall enjoy fundamental rights except those expressly restricted by the content of the sentence, the sense of punishment and the Penitentiary Law. In any event, he will be entitled to a paid job and Social Security benefits and access to culture and the integral development of his personality”.

Moreover, the adoption of General Penitentiary Law (LOGP) on September 1979 marked an important change by giving autonomy to this sector of the criminal justice and by putting penitentiary law on the same level as criminal and procedural law.

Its rules are based on minimum provisions inspired by the United Nations and the Council of Europe recommendations, international agreements on human rights and the Spanish Constitution on the treatment of prisoners.

Article 1 of the preamble states that “Penal institutions covered by this Act have as their main goal the re-education and social reintegration of those sentenced to custodial sentences and measures, and the retention and custody of detainees, prisoners and convicts.

They are also responsible for the welfare of those released”.

Article 3 of the preamble states: “The penitentiary activity shall be exercised with due regard, always respecting the human personality of the inmates and their rights and legal interests not affected by the sentence, without distinction whatsoever on grounds of race, political opinions, religious beliefs, social status or any other circumstance of a similar nature.

Therefore:

1. Offenders can exercise their civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights without exclusion of the right to vote, unless they are incompatible with the object of their detention or execution of the sentence.
2. Measures shall be taken to ensure that inmates and their families retain their entitlement to Social Security benefits, acquired before entering prison.
3. Under no circumstances shall the inmates be prevented from continuing internal procedures that were pending at the time of their imprisonment and may initiate new lawsuits.
4. The prison administration shall ensure the life, integrity and health of inmates.
5. The inmate is entitled to be designated by his own name.
6. No inmate shall be subjected to ill treatment by word or deed”.

Article 26 states the right to work and its conditions. “Work will be considered a right and duty of the offender, being a fundamental element of treatment.

The conditions are:

1. It shall not have an afflictive nature, nor will it be applied as a correction.
2. It shall not threaten the dignity of the prisoner.
3. It shall be formative, creative or conservative work, profitable or therapeutic, in order to prepare prisoners for the conditions of normal occupational life.
4. It shall be organized and planned, taking into account the aptitudes and professional skills, so as to meet the career aspirations of the inmates in as much as they are compatible with the organization and security of the establishment.
5. It shall be provided by the administration.
6. It shall be covered by the existing legislation on Social Security.
7. It shall not be subject to the obtaining of economic interests by the administration”.

Article 55 lays down the principles relating to education and training of prisoners.

- “1. In each facility there will be a school where the instruction of inmates, especially the illiterate and youth, will take place.
2. The lessons taught in the penal institution will conform as far as possible to existing legislation on vocational education and training”.

In the Royal Decree 190/96 of 9 February, the Prison Regulations (PR), which develops the General Penitentiary Law (LOGP) and includes several changes in prison law, was passed as a result of the entry into force of a new Penal Code and subsequent amendments.

The Royal Decree 515/2005 of 6 May (amended by RD 1849/2009), explains the circumstances of execution of sentences of Community Service and Home Arrest (curfew order), certain security measures, as well as the suspension of prison sentences.

Since the reform of the Penal Code of 1995, the Parliament has used this route for introducing modifications in the prison regulation, both in relation to the definition of new sanctions or forms of execution, especially in open regime and community, as well as the regulation of prison benefits or the maximum or minimum prison sentences.

They all contain the legal framework which regulates the actions of the penitentiary system that is developed and adapted, primarily, through case law and instructions of the Secretary General of Prisons.

This framework enables a comprehensive picture of sentences and some open and flexible methods and ways of execution to carry out the social reintegration model contained in the Constitution, which is the benchmark for the action of the Spanish penitentiary system.

# OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

The fundamental task the Spanish Constitution and the General Penitentiary Law assign the prison system is to ensure the enforcement of sentences imposed by judges, ensure the safekeeping of prisoners and protect their integrity. But this mission would not be complete or effective if it were not oriented to the rehabilitation of prisoners. It is hoped that the time in jail does not serve, as in past times, as a school for criminals but, instead, to prepare them for a life of freedom in which respect for the social norms and obedience to the law prevail. So the effort is aimed, above all, to put in their hands the work and educational media to help them cope successfully with the new life that awaits them when they leave prison.

The entire organization of the prison system and material resources available are designed to meet these objectives most effectively. To achieve it the proceedings comply to these principles:

**Individualization.** The entry into prison is always a traumatic event that is intended to be alleviated as far as possible by welcoming the inmate into the Admission Unit. During this period, the newcomer is examined by the medical team and has an interview with a technical team which evaluates and assigns the life regime under segregation and classification criteria taking into account their personality and criminal history.

**Degree progression.** The Spanish prison system is progressive and flexible: an inmate may be classified in a higher degree (except probation) without necessarily having to go through the lower degrees. This means that every inmate can progress

to 3rd. Degree or Open Regime based on the time served and its evolution, after consideration of his behaviour, participation in activities, use of leaves outside permissions, etc. But it can also worsen his regime in case of negative behaviour.

Within two months from receiving the sentence the Assessment Board, chaired by the director of the centre and made up of a multidisciplinary technical team, proposes the prison grade where, initially, the prisoner must serve the sentence. In most cases, the inmates are ranked in 2nd Degree or Common Regime that allows them as far as possible to lead a life as similar as possible to the life they had out of prison, in order to avoid the harm prison and the removal from social life cause in their rehabilitation.

Only exceptionally, when the prisoner shows an inappropriate or openly violent behaviour can he be classed in the 1st Degree or Closed Regime.

No ranking is final and all degrees are necessarily reviewed after a few months.

Third Degree or Open Regime serves as a learning process so that the incorporation of the prisoner to life in freedom is gradual. It is also a factor to stimulate the rehabilitation of the prisoner, who is



thus rewarded for his efforts to better treatment of his sentence. Open regime allows an evaluation of the evolution of the prisoner and an assessment of the degree of recovery at the end of the process.

**Prison treatment.** Organized activities in jail are designed not only for the therapeutic recovery or care of the prisoner, but also primarily to develop social skills and employment and facilitate their reintegration. Training programs, cultural, recreational and sports activities help their personal and social development, stimulate self-esteem and encourage a respectful attitude to the law. This concept of intervention is the foundation of the system and has shown the best way to avoid recidivism.

**Enforcement of the sentence where the offender has social roots.** Spanish prisons are scattered throughout the country, allowing inmates to serve

their sentences in the institution closest to their home and avoid family and social uprooting.

**Communication with the outside and leaves.**

The connection of prisoners to the outside world is seen as a positive tool for rehabilitation. The Prison Regulations regulate the communication by phone, letter or through personal contacts in the facilities made available for that purpose in the centres.

The Spanish prison system allows the inmate to enjoy communication through visiting room sessions with family and friends once a week and once a month, at least, family and couple barrier-free or face to face communication.

The inmate may also enjoy, in preparation for his life in freedom, regular leaves proposed by the Prison Treatment Board and approved by the Surveillance Judge. To get them he needs to be classed in second or third degree, have completed at least a quarter of the sentence and have shown positive developments. There are special emergency leaves for all inmates when special circumstances such as death of a close relative or the birth of a child.



*The objective of the system is to combine the enforcement of sentences and the custody of inmates with their social rehabilitation.*

# ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The administration of prison policy is the responsibility of the Home Office that is carried out through the Secretariat General of Prisons.

In some cases these powers can be assumed by the Autonomous Communities, as political and administrative territorial divisions of the Spanish State. So far only the Autonomous Community of Catalonia exercises these powers. Both administrations are coordinated through a joint committee to ensure cooperation and cohesion of the prison system.

For the development of its duties, the Prison Administration is divided into technical and functional units with different administrative levels and into a network of peripheral services, consisting of prisons and social integration units.

Essential organizational characteristics of the Spanish penitentiary system are a strong centralization in the planning and design of prison policy with a rich decentralization in the implementation of their services.

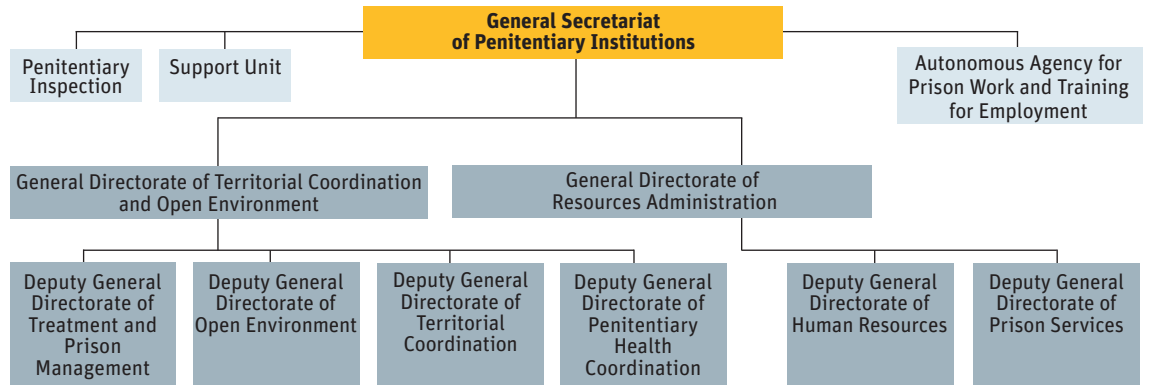
Currently, a regionally coordinated structure, intermediate between the central and peripheral units, is being designed and developed.



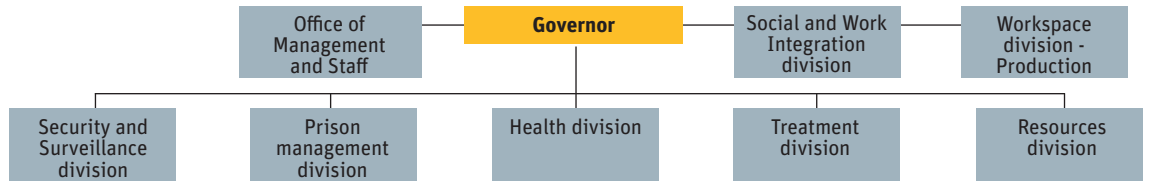
*The system has a wide network of facilities distributed throughout the country.*



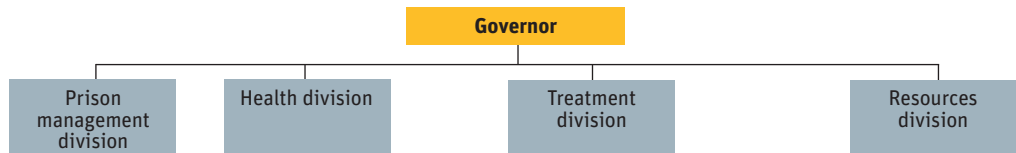
## HEAD OFFICE SERVICES



## PRISON



## SOCIAL INSERTION CENTRE



# HUMAN RESOURCES

Professionals working in the prison system play a decisive role in the development of prison policy and the implementation of rehabilitation programs for inmates.

In a prison system that is aimed at social reintegration it is essential to have teams of qualified professionals with a high level of involvement. The success or failure of the task is to a large extent in their hands. Therefore, we have to make the prison an attractive workplace.

The training of civil servants is an essential element in the strategy of changing the Prison Service. New challenges and technological advances applied to the prison system require continuous updating of knowledge and staff training. The Centre for Prison Studies, in the process of redefinition, is responsible for this work. Among its tasks is to develop training programs for people who join the system, while in charge of specialization and updating of the various professional teams and categories involved in the correctional process. The Study Centre also has the mission of training public employees for promotion, a key factor to increase motivation and involvement in the work.

To perform its duties the Secretary General of Prisons had in December 2010 24,868 workers including both civil servants and the workforce.

Prison Public Employees	
<b>Divisions</b>	
Management	366
Treatment	1.373
Health care	971
Security	15.592
Administration	4.497
<b>Civil servants</b>	<b>22.799</b>
<b>Workers</b>	<b>2.069</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>24.868</b>
<b>Autonomous Agency personnel</b>	
Civil servants	437
Workers	46
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>483</b>
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC EMPLOYEES</b>	<b>25.351</b>

1/12/2010

In addition there are 483 workers who serve in the Autonomous Agency “Prison Work and Training for Employment”.

The process of modernization and Infrastructure Plan of the Prison Administration have led to a significant increase in human resources. In the past five years a total of 5,033 new jobs have been announced.



Staff selection is conducted in accordance with the Public Employment Offer, by public announcement of the selection tests to guarantee in any case the principles of equality, merit, ability and publicity.

The prisons have specialized staff subject to civil service status and labour relations. Through a structure of bodies and professional categories, the system guarantees the coverage of experts in criminal law, psychology, sociology, pedagogy, medicine, nursing, social work, supervision and custody, financial and administrative management, production workshops management, professional training and labour guidance, among others.

The staff of civil servants is structured in Prison Corps. Its legal status is regulated primarily by Law 7/2007 of 12 April, the Civil Service Statute and alternatively by the Law of State Civil Servants (Decree 315/64 of 7 February) and Law 30/84, of August 2, the Civil Service Reform.

In addition the staff has industrial workers who carry out their work in the areas of health and intervention. The employment of these workers is regulated by the Single Collective Agreement for Working Staff of the General State Administration (Official Gazette of December 1, 1998) and the Statute of Workers.

Health and education services are integrated or being integrated into the public system or standard network, which is managed by the Autonomous Communities.



*Prisons have highly qualified professional teams that are identified with the aims of the system.*



The prison is a self-sufficient village, where a great number of professionals carry out their work. They are divided into groups encompassed in the work areas of surveillance, intervention, health services and maintenance.

The prison system has a multidisciplinary team of professionals such as:

**Jurists.** They are in charge of studying all the criminal, procedural and penal information of each inmate and to make a legal assessment for classification to determine the treatment schedule to be followed. They write and justify the decisions taken by the Prison Treatment Board and legal reports made to the judicial authorities and the Prison Service.

The legal prison services provide legal guidance and updated information about the penal and procedural situation to inmates so that they can draw realistic expectations for their medium and long term future.

**Psychologists.** They study the variables that determine the behaviour of the inmate to issue reports and identify wants and needs that must be taken into account when assigning treatment programs and individualized models of intervention for each inmate. They are responsible for carrying out the treatment programs.

**Educators.** Their job is to know, advise and inform on both penitentiary and extra-penitentiary matters for each of the inmates assigned, observe their behaviour and issue the corresponding reports that are documented in the follow-up folder. They

develop therapeutic intervention programs and cultural and sporting activities involving the inmates they are in charge of.

**Social workers.** Before any other intervention for the rehabilitation of prisoners, the priority attention of social workers is focused on solving the social and family problems that triggered their imprisonment. In particular, they provide information and advice from existing social services for access to subsidies, housing, education, scholarships, grants, etc. Social workers mediate the restoration of damaged or broken family ties to rebuild the social bond of the inmate. When these do not exist, they look for alternative social resources for assistance with a view to their gradual reintegration. They are also responsible for promoting the employment of those prison inmates whose situation allows them to access the social and working environment. All this without

*Professionals from different disciplines work in teams composed of jurists, psychologists, educators, social workers, health personnel, sociologists and officers.*



neglecting the task of supporting and monitoring parolees and those subject to alternative punishments.

**Health personnel.** They are responsible for developing protocols for the development of clinical activity within the prison. They must ensure that quality health care is through rational and efficient use of their own and outside diagnostic and therapeutic resources. They determine the criteria for referral of patients who require it to the specialized level and do critical follow-ups. They are also responsible for ensuring the proper implementation of the health programs established by the prison management or health administration authority. They must ensure that all

health documentation is properly completed and can be available to the prison management and public health agencies.

**Sociologists.** They conduct research and studies requested by the Prison Service, while advising on matters within their specialization. They are also involved in the planning, development and evaluation of intervention programs for inmates.

**Interior and Security personnel.** This group represents the vast majority of the workforce and develops a variety of different functions within the centres. In addition to ensuring the maintenance of order, this group is directly involved in educational tasks and rehabilitation of prisoners. As they are in direct contact with inmates, they have first-hand information about their behaviour and are privileged observers of the changes made during the development of different programs. Their work is developed in close collaboration with educational and therapeutic teams at the centre and their contribution is an essential factor in the process of reintegration of the offender.



# TYPES OF CENTER

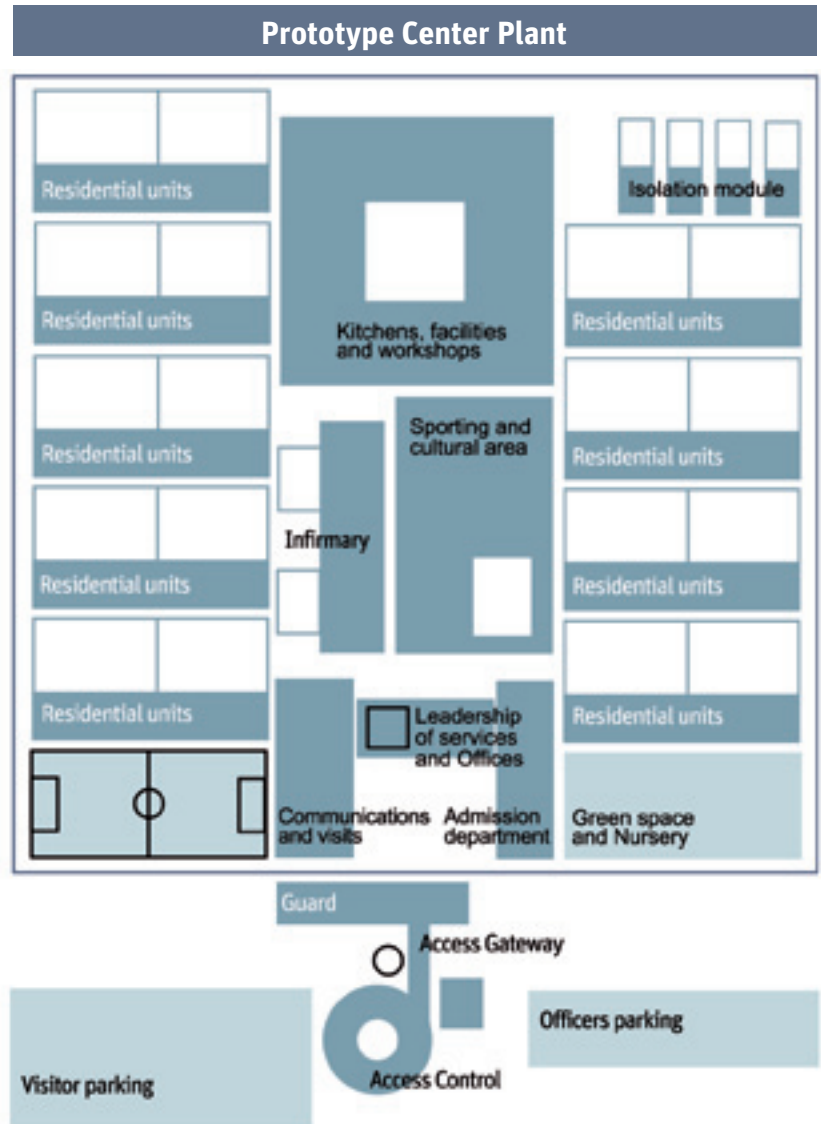
The General Administration of the State had at the end of 2010 67 common prison facilities, 31 Social Insertion Centres, three Mothers Units and 14 Dependent Units. Together they make a modern and functional prison map, where the prison is as self-sufficient village.

The design of the centres has evolved in recent years with improvements in concept and implementation of a feature that allows adaptation to the new goals of rehabilitation and training of inmates.

Today prisons are architecturally designed with modules that permit the creation of spaces to facilitate daily life in prison and respond to the dual function of being a place of custody and conducive to rehabilitation. They are laid out then, to be effective tools for education and rehabilitation of inmates, while ensuring their safety and enforcement of penalties.

The geographical distribution of the new centres is in line with prison demand for each territory of the State, which allows the execution of the sentence at the facility closest to the offender's place of origin. All centres are equipped with adequate facilities so that the prisoners can follow the assigned life regime and the application of grade progression can be effective.

Prisons bring together people with multiple and diverse problems. To give positive answers to all of them requires the diversification and individualization of the proceedings. This is the spirit of the Spanish prison system. To accomplish



this, it has various types of detention centres where prisoners enter according to their personal characteristics and criminal status.

### **Ordinary prison centres**

The execution of the sentence imposed by the judge requires in many occasions the offender's permanent confinement in a closed environment. The same applies to detainees on remand who are brought to justice. During a more or less long time, the life of these people passes between the walls of the prison compound. In these cases a functional design of infrastructure and a sufficient supply of equipment is vital.

The Prison Infrastructure and Equipment Company (SIEPSA), responsible for design, planning and implementation of new facilities, has developed a kind of prison that serves as the basis for the construction of modern buildings.

This new design gives the centres buildings for housing, common general services, as well as spacious multipurpose areas for common use for both workshops and classrooms. Spaces are also provided for health care and communication with family.

Prisons serve as self-sufficient small towns with all the services necessary for an adequate operation. The inmates themselves are responsible for the management of the bakery, laundry, supplies store or cleaning service, in the form of production workshops.

By differentiation of the residential, equipment, work and peripheral areas, high levels of safety and efficiency are guaranteed, and the best possible habitability for the integral development of people through cultural, educational, sports or work activities is provided.

The centres are equipped with high-level security technology, as well as service delivery systems and renewable energy.

### **Social Integration Centres (SIC)**

These centres are for inmates serving their sentence in open regime or are in an advanced process of reintegration. Through the SIC are also managed alternative sanctions that do not require admission to prison, including Community Services, the conditional suspension of the enforcement of the sentence and home arrest. It also carries out monitoring of probations.

The SIC are located in urban or semi-urban areas, whenever possible, next to social environments that are familiar to the convicts in order to make their integration into the social life of free people

easier. This is so that the inmates who are about to be freed can rebuild their lives in their usual surroundings and close to their families.

The open environment requires the voluntary acceptance of the applicant and is based on the principle of trust since prisoners are free to meet their work commitments and treatments outside the centre.

The SIC play a basic residential role but they also offer intervention and treatment activities, social work and production workshops. All are equipped with flexible security systems.

Technology offers a choice of remote control of the mobility of prisoners and therefore the possibility of combining both greater freedom and social integration of convicts while meeting the social demands of security.

The bracelet or anklet linked to a telephone detector, the personal marker via GPS, alcohol intake analyzer with personal image viewer or personal identification voice detectors are some of the means available to control the inmates from

a distance. These electronic monitoring systems can also provide movement restrictions that may be appropriate in each case to support social integration and public safety.

## Mothers Units

In late 2010, 7.8 % of the Spanish prison population were women, some of them mothers with children under age. Spanish law envisages the right of incarcerated mothers to keep their children with them until they are three years old. For this reason more than 200 children live in prisons with their mothers while serving their sentence. However, prison is not, obviously, the most suitable place for young children to spend their early years.

*The Mothers Units, a pioneering experience... under three years of age so that they can serve their sentences in an environment suitable for child development.*



To address this problem, the Government adopted in December 2005, construction of five new prison facilities within the Plan of Creation and Amortization of Prisons from 2006 to 2012 to accommodate mothers of minors. The situation, design, and equipment of these spaces located outside of the prisons are tailored to meet the needs of children in their first years while making effective enforcement of the punishment of the mothers.

Life in these modules is adapted to the schedules and needs of children and is similar to that of any child in freedom: children sleep and eat breakfast with their mothers, attending school, etc.

Nursery schools have psychomotor classroom, dining room and garden areas for outdoor games, and are serviced by permanent staff who program classes as in any other children's centre.

This is a pioneering experience in Europe, whose objective is to create a suitable environment for children to develop emotionally and educationally for the time they have to stay in the centre, while fostering social reintegration of mothers.

The creation of these new structures is intended to segregate definitely Mothers Units from prisons, make them independent and give them complete autonomy to establish a specific coexistence regime. Every structural element has been designed from its attractive exterior to the



provision of educational facilities, from the small apartments that provide family privacy to the discreet security measures. All this in order to facilitate harmonious development of children and proper mother to child relationship.

There is also a Family Unit in the prison Madrid VI for those cases where both partners are incarcerated. In this centre, parents can live with children under 3 years of age, if they meet the minimum safety profile and provide assurance of good care of minors.

## Prison psychiatric hospitals

Prison psychiatric hospitals are special centres for compliance with custodial safety measures for inmates diagnosed with mental disorders. The people who the judges admit into these hospitals have been considered not criminally responsible for presenting some kind of anomaly or mental impairment, especially severe psychotic mental disorders, which prevent them from understanding the illegality of the crime.

In these centres health care is the primary function and is coordinated by a multidisciplinary team of psychiatrists, psychologists, general practitioners, nurses, social workers, educators and occupational therapists, who are responsible for ensuring the offender's rehabilitation process under the bio-psychosocial model of intervention.

In these mental hospitals there is no classification system in degrees of treatment as there is in ordinary penitentiary centres. The main objective of these hospitals is the psychopathological stabilization of the patients and reduction of their danger, all, as a prelude to a possible substitution of the security measure involving deprivation of liberty for a measure of outpatient treatment in the community.

To achieve this goal, in addition to an extensive program of rehabilitative activities -psychiatric and psychological care, occupational therapy, educational and training activities, sports, outdoor therapeutic outings, assistance to families, etc.- collaboration from health and social institutions of the public network who are responsible for continuing the treatment and monitoring of mental illness within the community is needed.

*There are several types of centres to attend to the many personal situations of the inmates.*



The permanence of a patient in the prison psychiatric hospital can not exceed, in any case, the maximum penalty established by the sentence.

The General Secretary of Prisons has two prison psychiatric hospitals located in Alicante and Seville.

### Dependent units

Given the peculiarity of some inmates and their personal circumstances, the Prison Administration authorizes certain forms of execution of the sentence, which are known as Dependent Units.

Dependent Units are with the SIC one of the resources used by the prison authorities for the enforcement of sentences in an open environment.

These are residential facilities located outside of prisons that, by being located in urban areas without any sign distinguishing their nature assume the normality of the entire civil community, which brings a sense of freedom and integration of its occupants. This also facilitates the use of community resources.

These units have a dual function. On the one hand, they complement the rehabilitation work started in prison with activities that promote personal development, responsibility and the values of coexistence, and on the other hand as the inmates are in an open environment every day they acquire or reinforce family ties and work habits, in some cases lost. It provides them access to education and training and, when needed, to medical and psychological treatment.

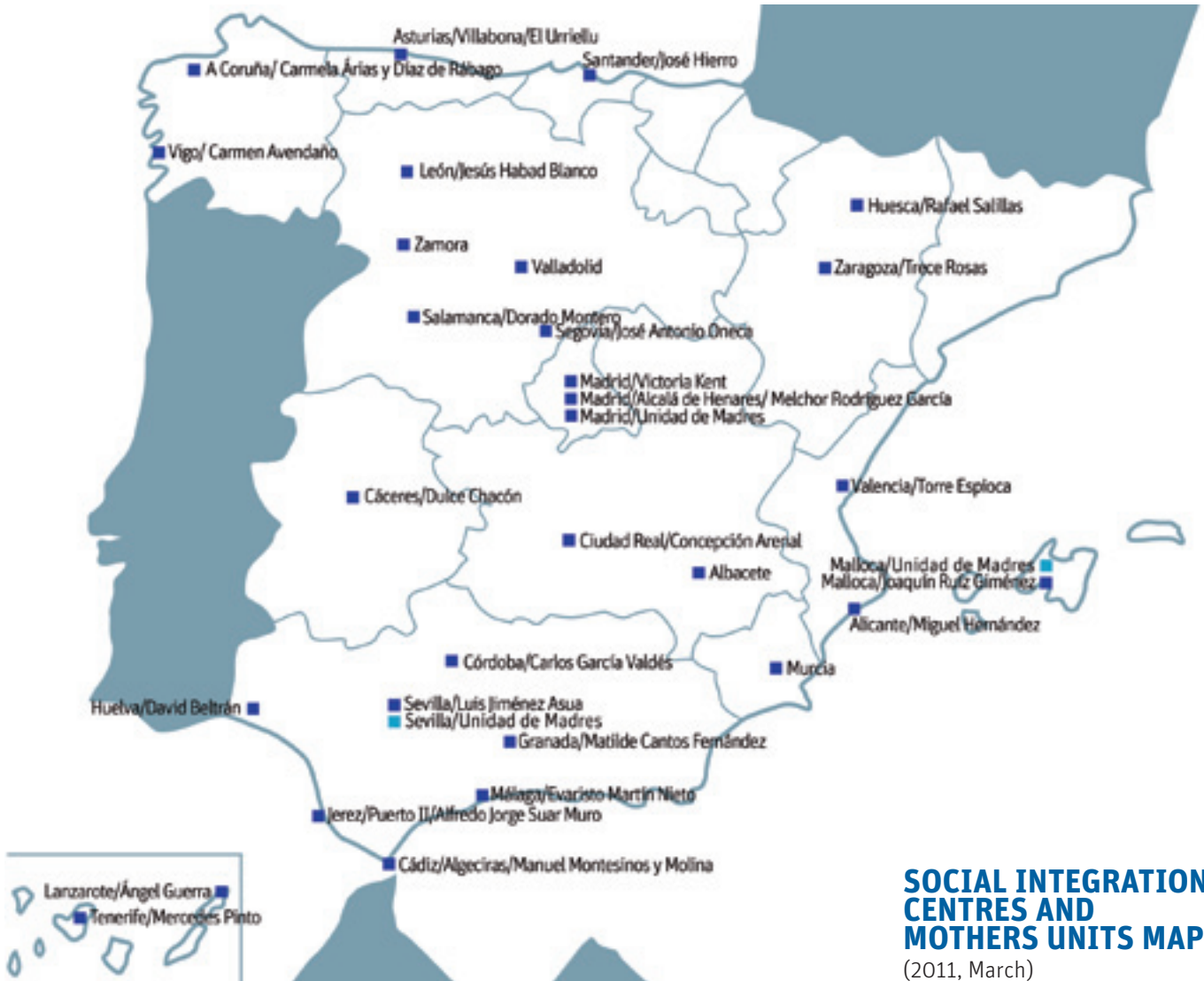
These sites are mainly aimed at mothers with children, women and men without family ties.

The management of these centres is carried out preferentially and directly by associations and collaborating NGOs under the supervision of the Prison Service.









# PRISON POPULATION

The prison population in Spain has been continuously decreasing since early 2010, reaching a decrease of 1.2 % in November. This fact suggests a demographic scenario of people housed in prisons in stability and moderate decline after several years of strong growth, which reached double the number in 1990, a phenomenon explained in part by the successive reforms of the Penal Code especially the increased penalties for crimes of domestic violence and on road safety.

The estimated rate of number of prisoners per 100,000 population stands at present (February 2011) at about 152 points in the lower half of European countries, between the 60-70 points in countries such as Finland, Norway and Denmark and 250-300 points in the Baltic republics, or over 200 in Poland and Czech Republic, not to mention much higher figures of the Russian Federation. Our imprisonment rate is similar to that of the British government, and higher than those of Italy, Portugal, France and Germany.

In February 2011 Spanish prisons had 73,412 inmates, to which those sentenced to alternative punishments must be added.

The profile of the majority of our prison population is represented by people who have lived in depressed environments, have little education and have no professional qualifications or social skills. A significant percentage of these people are characterized as being functionally illiterate and another sizeable group has not had or has not completed primary studies. There is also a high number of foreign prisoners who do not know our language or don't understand/speak it correctly. Another very noticeable feature of the prison population is the high percentage of drug abusers.

## Inmates in Spain

State Administration	62.864
Autonomous Government of Catalonia	10.584
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73.412</b>

4/2/11

In 2009, 25.6% of the prison population was diagnosed with some type of psychiatric disorder.

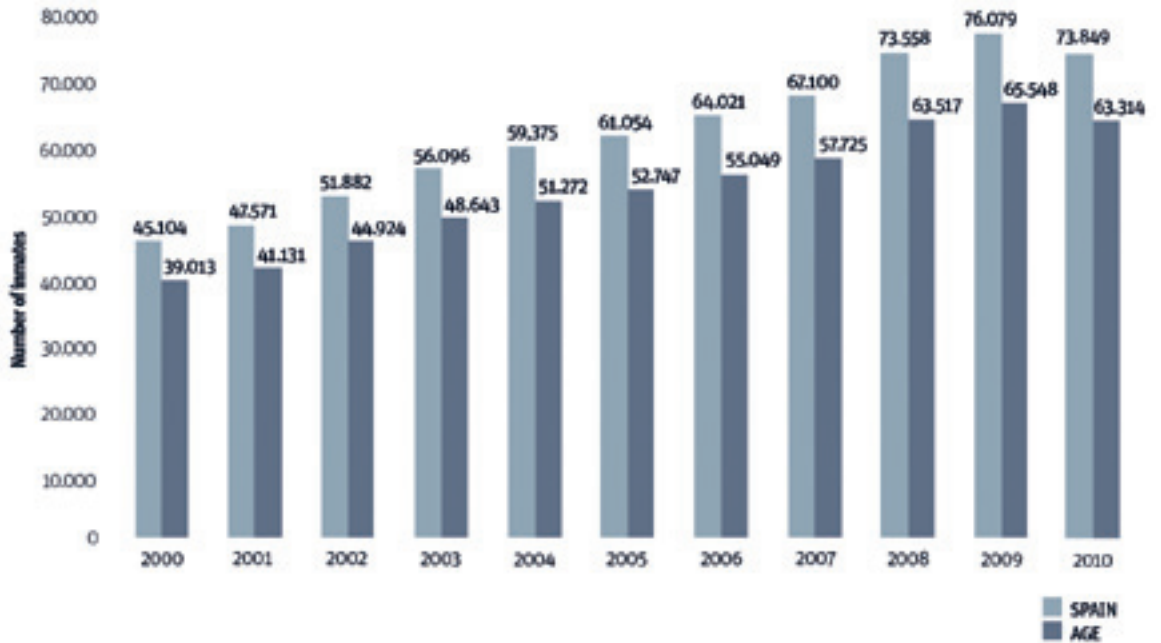
People between 31 and 40 represent the largest group in prisons making up 34 % of the population.

Another factor to consider is the strong increase in recent years of women prisoners, which now account for 8.7 % of the population. This is due to the large number of foreign women serving long sentences for drug trafficking. European countries have an average female prison population between 4 % and 6 %, except Portugal, which surpasses Spain with a rate of almost 10 %.

Major crimes are linked to property (thefts) in the case of men, and public health (drug trafficking) in women.

Knowing the profile of the inmates makes it possible to diagnose correctly the problems facing the Spanish Prison System and thus to design appropriate strategies to effectively address the rehabilitation of inmates.

## Evolution of Spain prison population



AGE: State General Administration  
26/12/09

## Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)



Source: Prison Research Centre  
Spain data: INE (municipal census on 2008, January 1st)  
Provisional data: 46.063.511 inhabitants. For remaining countries, since 2006-10-01 (Sweden) until 2008-05-01 (Portugal)

# RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF PRISONERS

The Spanish Constitution of 1978 upholds means the full integration of the principles that pervade the rule of law in the Spanish legal system, as understood in Western democratic systems.

The Spanish legal system is strict in maintaining order and guarantees in regard to the rights of individuals.

With the Constitution as a general frame of reference and the General Penitentiary Law, the system has a regulatory framework, where the rights and duties of prisoners are listed. The prison administration is responsible for ensuring that they do not infringe the rights of inmates who are not directly affected by the sentence.

## Rights

*Prison Rules. Article 4*

Prison activity is exercised respecting the personality of those who, by court order, are entrusted to them and their legitimate rights and interests not affected by the sentence, without any discrimination based on race, sex, religion, opinion, nationality or any other condition or personal or social circumstance.

Accordingly, they will have the following rights:

a) The right to ensure that the Prison Service safeguards their lives, their integrity and health, and that they may not, under any circumstances, be subjected to torture, ill-treatment by word or deed, or be subject to unnecessary severity in implementation of standards.

b) The right to preserve their dignity and their privacy, without prejudice to the measures required by the ordered life in prison. In this sense, they are entitled to be designated by name and to have their condition kept from third parties.

c) The right to exercise civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights, except when they were incompatible with the object of their arrest and execution of the sentence.

Freedom of religion and worship is ensured through an agreement with majority faiths.

d) The right of convicts to prison treatment and the measures programmed for them to ensure its success.

e) The right to outside contact under the legislation. These may take the form of:

- Oral communications, telephone or video conference, according to the conditions.

- Personal communications, with family or partner.

f) The right to paid work within the resources of the Prison Service.

g) The right to access and enjoy public benefits that may apply, including unemployment benefit derived from contributions by prison labour.

In any case, people released from prison after more than six months in prison, will have access to unemployment benefit, if they are in this situation.

h) The right to penitentiary benefits provided by law.

i) The right to participate in prison activities.

j) The right to make requests and present complaints to the prison authorities, judicial, Ombudsman and Public Prosecutor and to contact relevant authorities and use the means of defending their rights and interests.

k) The right to receive updated personal information about procedural and prison status.

## **Duties**

### *Prison Rules. Article 5*

Those entrusted to the Prison Administration by court may be required to collaborate actively and to have a supportive behaviour in fulfilling their obligations, appropriate to their situation or prison sentence.

They must therefore:

a) Collaborate actively in serving the sentence, in terms of executing it.

b) Work towards the achievement of an orderly coexistence within the centre and maintain an attitude of respect and consideration for the authorities, officials, workers, prison employees of prisons, prisoners and others, both inside and outside the establishments.

c) Comply with orders and rules of procedure received from prison staff in the legitimate exercise of its powers.

d) Stay in the designated establishment until their release, at the judicial authority disposal or to serve sentences of imprisonment imposed on them.

e) Make appropriate use of material resources placed at their disposal and facilities of the establishment.

f) Observe proper hygiene and grooming, appropriateness in dress and abide by the hygiene and health standards.

g) Carry out mandatory personal services imposed by the Prison Service.

h) Participate in training, educational and employment activities defined in terms of their shortcomings as a preparation for living in freedom.

# TREATMENT PROGRAMS IN PRISONS

Since 2005 there has been a definite boost in work treatment programs in prisons aimed at getting the rehabilitation and social insertion of prisoners.

Treatment is assigned taking into account the global evolution of the prisoner subject to special conditions due to either the peculiarities of his personality or the type of crime he has committed. Thus, the centres have managed to give each inmate an individual, continuous and dynamic treatment, and create in the centres a culture of intervention on the psychosocial factors that are behind the punishable acts of each convicted individual.

Some of the treatment programs that are carried out in the prisons and are of special relevance are outlined.

**Aggressors in the family.** This is an intense and demanding therapeutic program for those inmates who have been involved in crimes of intimate partner violence (IPV). It is done in a group and therapy continues over a year. It is considered a priority program at the end of 2010 it was introduced implanted in 41 prisons.

**Control of sexual assault.** It is aimed at inmates who have committed sexual offenses against women or children. Psychotherapeutic intervention for offender recovery continues for two years. This program has been functioning since 2005 and is conducted in 29 centres.

**Foreign prison population.** The program includes three major areas of intervention, according to recommendations of the Council of Europe. First, the education that includes regulated teaching, language skills, vocational training and health education. The second, basic knowledge of legal matters,

socio-cultural characteristics of our country and cross-cultural activities. Finally, education in values and cognitive skills. It takes place in 20 institutions.

**Suicide prevention.** The desire to commit suicide, which is frequent, can appear in a part of the prison population. This program tries to prevent suicidal attempts. In the three years since the program has been introduced it has achieved good results, reducing by almost half the number of deaths. The program is essentially a comprehensive protocol used by technicians to identify the social or personal situations that may pose a high risk of suicide. It is complemented with the figure of “assigned inmate support”. This is a prisoner, who previously received special training through a training course, and who accompanies the partner under treatment in his daily activities. This program is implemented in all prisons.

**People with physical, sensory or intellectual disability.** The program includes early detection of cases, allocation to departments or centres without architectural constraints and the processing of official certificates. In the case of mentally handicapped inmates the intervention is oriented to basic skills training to achieve autonomy. This program is in collaboration with the Federation of Organizations for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (FEAPS). Introduced in 35 centres.

*Treatment programs are assigned to inmates according to their personal characteristics and the nature of the crime.*



**Internal departments closed regime.** Like the other programs it has a positive orientation and its objective is to integrate the inmate into an ordinary system of regular living. The program conducts formative, leisure and sports activities not to mention the therapeutic treatment of the prisoner.

**Intervention with youth.** This program began in 2007 and is taught in 23 centres in which this type of population exists. It is a comprehensive intervention including academic training and employment, leisure, culture and sport, hygiene and health education. It also deals with social and family aspects of youth. It contains a specific program called Pro Social Thought with which it is intended that the inmate, by means of cognitive strategies, acquire skills, attitudes and values to enable him to live more socially adapted.

**Animal-assisted therapy (TACA).** This programme is based on the hypothesis that animal contact produces substantial improvements in the

physical and psychological condition of people with problems. It is aimed at inmates with an unstable personality characterized by impulsivity, poor self-esteem, low levels of empathy and a deficit in self-care behaviour. It was introduced in 2007 in collaboration with an association that provides both animals (breed dogs such as Labradors and Golden Retrievers) and resources for their care and attention. It exists in 14 prisons.

**Conflict resolution.** It aims that the inmates who manifest problems of cohabitation solve these problems peacefully, with the support of a mediator. It has been taught since 2007 at 11 centres.

**Comprehensive care for the mentally ill.** Due to the high number of inmates with mental illnesses a global program of care for mental illness (PAIEM) has been implemented in Spanish prisons, which provides specialized care with a special emphasis on occupational and therapeutic activities.

The framework includes actions aimed at case detection, diagnosis, treatment and recovery. Mental illness is addressed through a multidisciplinary team. It is in the process of being integrated in all prisons.





# PRISON WORK AND WORKPLACE INSERTION

The deprivation of liberty, besides being the fulfilment of a sentence imposed by the courts, can become an opportunity for those having a personal history of marginalization and exclusion. During the time spent in prison they are given the opportunity to acquire work-related skills to become integrated into society and abandon the criminal world. To achieve this goal, the Correctional Institution has two basic elements: the organization of productive work in prisons and training for employment.

Mandate in the Penitentiary Law, work is considered a right and duty of the prisoner. It is also a basic tool for their reintegration into society because it prepares them for a better integration into the working world after serving their sentence.

The Autonomous Agency for Prison Work and Training for Employment (OATPFE) under the Secretary General of Prisons is responsible for making the necessary resources available to inmates to improve their job training.

This agency is configured with its own legal personality, as befits an organ of this nature. Among the functions included in its statute are the organization of productive prison work and their appropriate remuneration, maintenance of the workshops and other training facilities and employment of inmates.

## Productive work

All prisons have workshops where inmates can carry out paid productive work. This activity is considered a special employment relationship by the Workers' Statute (Law 8/1980, 10 March). All of these inmates are members of the general scheme of Social Security as indicated in the European Prison Rules (26.17).

In 2010 more than 12,300 inmates worked in the production workshops in prisons. This accounts for 40.54 % of the population that can perform work inside the centres.

The productive activity in prison workshops is self-financing to the extent that it is not subsidized by the State Budget. This means that the economic



*Work is a crucial factor for the rehabilitation of the sentenced because it provides them with an essential tool for their integration into the workplace after leaving prison.*



## Product handling

### *Specialties:*

Handle products  
Metalwork  
Woodwork  
Industrial clothing  
Ceramics  
Bakery

viability of the activities which are carried out on a competitive basis must be ensured and therefore with minimum business criteria.

In the prison workshops the inmates work in settings similar to those in the work environment out of the prison, so that they can familiarize themselves with the requirements of productive work both technological and organizational.

The administration of the workshops is twofold: directly through the autonomous agency or through collaboration with private entrepreneurs. This method is carried out through collaborative framework agreements with business organizations.

The fact that in the prison workshop production processes are carried out for major Spanish industrial companies shows that this work is “useful and sufficient” as required by Rule 26.2 of the new European Prison Rules.

In addition to traditional production processes, new industrial lines in areas of great future in the external labour market as those related to the environment: waste recycling, energy use, renewable energy, recycling of electronic products, etc. are carried out.

The Autonomous Agency also manages production workshops such as cooking, bakery, stores, laundry, etc. These jobs are done by inmates on contract after a period of prior training.



# VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Training for employment is considered a key element for personal development of inmates. Its aim is to cover their lack of training and improve their professional qualifications to facilitate their full integration into the working world after serving their sentence.

The Autonomous Agency Prison Work and Training for Employment (OATPFE) develops exclusively the task of promoting job training and is responsible for guiding the inmates in finding a job. To carry out this activity it relies on the budgets of the Plan of Training and Integration of INEM and the European Social Fund.

In addition to training for employment it also conducts intermediate vocational training developed through agreements with different autonomous regions. Upon completion of these courses, the inmates obtain the corresponding professional certificate.

Training courses can be carried out inside and outside of prison centres. In 2010, 998 training courses for employment aimed at meeting the educational gaps of more than 16,500 inmates who could improve their professional skills took place inside prisons, and 109 more abroad, were attended by 1,000 inmates.

## Integration pathways

The Spanish prison system has developed an integrated insertion route that includes a series of gradual steps to incorporate people sentenced to imprisonment into the workforce of the labour market.

These routes include insertion vocational training for employment, work experience in prison production workshops, career guidance, job placement assistance and programs for entrepreneurs.



*The Autonomous Agency Prison Work and Training for Employment, under the Secretariat General of the Prisons, is responsible for the vocational training of inmates and for their employment search guidance.*



As the inmate progresses in his route and approaches semi-liberty or parole, he has access to programs for job placement assistance. The purpose of these programs is to assist in the search for a job based on his job specialization. For that purpose basic information on industrial relations and business organization is provided while educating on the prevention of occupational hazards.

The last step of the pathway is addressed by the inmate through support programs for job placement. These programs are designed to provide individualized support at the time he begins his work release or parole and has to face the

challenge of entering the working world. It is intended that the inmate doesn't feel alone for the job search process and, once achieved, can count on support and motivation to keep his work.

Finally, there is a training program for those aspiring to the labour market through self-employment. The Entrepreneurship program is geared to a specific group of inmates who by their nature aim to launch a personal project. In a first phase basic business administration is taught, then a business plan is developed and finally a follow up is carried out after the business has been started. Throughout 2009, 72 modules for Training and Employment Guidance involving 1,080 inmates were developed.

Funding for this program is provided by a financial institution that works through an agreement with Prison Institutions.



## FORMAL EDUCATION

Education is another priority objective of the Spanish prison system. The Education Law 2/2006 gives great importance to adult education, lifelong learning and the opportunity to train throughout life (Art 5). In relation to persons who are deprived of freedom, it states that access to adult education must be guaranteed (Art. 66.6).

In recent years there has been a major effort to enhance teaching, expand the staff of educators and carry out recruitment plans among less motivated inmates. In late 2009, nearly 700 teaching professionals -among teachers, secondary school teachers, high school tutors, vocational training teachers and tutors at the National University of Distance Education (UNED)- were teaching in prisons.

In prisons there are classrooms with teachers in basic education where adult education classes can be taken. In recent years more secondary level face-to-face secondary classes have been offered. Similarly, the remaining regulated education courses whether they be high school or vocational training can be taken.

Coordination and monitoring of education of people studying in prisons is through cooperation agreements with the regional ministries of education of the Autonomous Communities.

Thanks to the existing agreement with the National University of Distance Education inmates can study the various university studies listed in their curriculum. The development of university education within prisons is similar to that of any other student of this university. The student has the appropriate mentoring, distance support and training material.

Educational levels	
<b>Non university teaching</b>	
Elementary education	11.887 Students
Level I: literacy teaching for foreigners and Spanish language for foreigners Level II: knowledge strengthening 1st and 2nd (basic instrumental skills)	
Secondary education	4.416 Students
1st cycle 2nd cycle High school Middle grade formative courses Higher grade formative courses Official Language School	
<b>University education</b>	1.127 Students
Direct entrance for those than 25 Academic qualifications Doctorate	
<b>Other teaching</b>	1.292 Students
Aula Mentor, open teaching, languages and preparatory course	
<b>Registered students</b>	<b>18.722 Students</b>

31/12/2010

# CULTURAL AND SPORTS ACTIVITIES

In addition to education and employment training, many cultural activities are held in the prisons so that the inmates can acquire a well-rounded development and stimulate their creative skills.

All correctional facilities are equipped with resources and means to develop cultural and sports activities and have professional equipment for their revitalization.

Inmates have the capacity to intervene in the planning and proposal of activities that are developed through their own financing and management or through cooperation with public and private institutions.

In the cultural area, the activities include cinema, occupational workshops, music and writing competitions or art work, among others.

Theatrical group performances and musicals also take place and exhibitions outside the prison expose them to a creative and productive dimension unknown to most of them.

All prisons have libraries that have recently been renovated with new books. Through agreements with institutions and foundations, plans to promote reading have been developed. In many prisons there are teams who encourage reading and organize meetings with writers. There are also training courses for librarians, open to inmates and staff.

New technologies have a place in the cultural program of the centres. Those of Castile and Leon carry out programs of introduction to information technology and communication in a program called “Tecleandofuturo”. In Galicia, Asturias and Extremadura Cyber-classrooms have been implemented, thanks to the collaboration of public and private entities.

Among all the activities, those which involve participation are the most rewarding for the detainees. They are carried out in occupational workshops where the detainees can unleash their creativity by producing their own work. There are workshops in painting, ceramics, marquetry, crafts, theatre, music, video, radio, etc. These activities have a dual purpose: to encourage the development of the inmates’ creativity and strengthen their self-esteem by circulating the work outside. Some of these crafts are sold through the project Asombra, which has been implemented through the Autonomous Agency Prison Work and Training for Employment.

## Sports

Sport is an essential activity in prisons because it promotes values such as teamwork, respect for rules and healthy living. It also forms part of the therapy for those inmates with drug problems. The centres have areas for sports and in recent years there has been a notable increase.

Besides the practice of ordinary and federation sports, training courses for instructors of different disciplines are developed in collaboration with leading sports clubs and are run by experts. These clubs are also involved in the implementation of sports schools.

# HEALTH

The right to life and health of those who are detained in prisons is an obligation that the Administration should ensure.

Health care is a basic activity of prisons. The characteristics of the prison population and the prevalence of certain pathologies make health conditions have a special significance.

Health care is part of a concept of comprehensive care of the prisoner, concentrated in primary care. All prisons have an infirmary equipped with technical means necessary to carry out their work effectively. In charge of the infirmary is a team of health professionals -doctors, nurses and auxiliary- organized primary care teams that are responsible for ensuring free health care to all inmates.

In addition to regular or emergency care the activity of the healthcare professionals is focused on promoting health education and to undertake preventive measures among prisoners.

Various programs and health education activities carried out in prisons have been awarded the Good Practices Award given by the World Health Organization.

The correctional facility also ensures in and out-patient specialized hospital care through agreements with the Public Health Services dependent on the Autonomous Communities. Diagnostic services by means of telemedicine have also been implemented.

In order to improve service, agreements have been signed that allow for consultation of specialists in high demand right in the prisons and thus prevent the movement of inmates.

*Prisons have health workers  
-general practitioners, nurses,  
assistants- who guarantee... and  
provide them with health  
education programs.*



## Hospital Custody units

As mentioned above, the prisons are equipped with sanitary facilities and personnel to provide medical assistance equivalent to primary care offered by the public health system but when the patient requires specialized care it is provided by the medical services of the Autonomous Communities.

In cases where hospitalization is necessary, the Prison Service provides hospitals within the public health network of so-called hospital custody units, which ensure proper care for the patient with a minimum social cost without impairing the security of staff and other users. These medical facilities are adapted for specialized care of inmates while ensuring safety measures for the custody of the inmate.

Each prison is assigned its corresponding public hospital.

In 2009, 47 hospital custody units were functioning and three were under construction.





# TOWARDS ANOTHER PRISON MODEL

## Respect Units

In recent years an innovative experience in the Spanish prison system which aims to create appropriate spaces for inmates to develop their skills as responsible law-abiding citizens has been launched. These units are called Respect modules.

This is an educational program in positive values –based on the idea of respect- which requires inmates to put these values into practice. Entry into these modules implies acceptance of a new lifestyle based on trust and solidarity and the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

The rules governing these areas play an important role because they promote the creation and consolidation of socially accepted habits and attitudes and prevent that the values prevailing in the prison subculture lead to inmate recurrence into crime.

They concentrate on such basic issues as hygiene, health, good habits and more encompassing issues such as interpersonal relations, the promotion of responsibility and participation.

The inmate is submitted voluntarily, by signing a contract, to strict compliance with the rules in the module.

All inmates are assigned an Individualized Treatment Program (ITP) compliance to which is essential to continue in the module. The Regulations strictly prohibit any act of violence, either physical, verbal or with gestures and drug consumption. To ensure compliance with these standards, analytical tests are conducted periodically on inmates. Residents also agree to care for their clothes, adapting them to the activity they have to perform. Similarly, cells that remain open during the day must always be neat and clean.

It is a dynamic system of intervention, in which one of the primary agents of change are the inmates themselves through their co-participation and self-responsibility in all tasks they take part in.

*Respect Units aspire to be an alternative to traditional prison, creating spaces that facilitate the offender's recovery.*



The inmates are organized into groups. The technical team chooses one person among them who is responsible for organizing the work and helping the rest of the group.

When they break the rules or have inappropriate behaviour assigned a negative point. On the contrary, they reinforce the positive attitudes when the behaviour is consistent with the Regulations. The offender's behaviour has a direct impact on the group he belongs to because the jobs are allocated based on the weekly evaluation of each individual. First, the group whose members have received the least number of negative points chooses a task and then the others do so depending on the number of negative points that they have gotten during the week.

The need to assist a great number of inmates with different profiles, backgrounds and therapeutic needs has led to the creation of a series of distinct Respect modules to better suit the different programs. Modules have been created for coexistence of inmates who are drug addicts, young people and foreigners. In each of these modules are implemented specific programs to achieve greater efficiency and better use of efforts applied by the Prison Service.

In some cases the leap from a conventional unit to a Respect one can be a brusque change for the inmate. To facilitate this transition the so-called Start Respect Units have been created, which are intermediate zones with more demands than an ordinary unit but fewer than in the Respect modules.

In 2010, Penitentiary Institutions had 135 modules with these features in place in 65 of the 67 prisons. The regime of life affected 11,966 inmates.



The identification of the prison staff with the objectives of this program is a prerequisite for achieving good results. The role assigned to these workers, contrary to the old concept of the prison officer, is to be a companion to the inmate in recovering his life as a citizen, pointing out the way of change and consolidating with encouragement every step in his rehabilitation.

## Therapeutic Units

Similar to the Respect Units, the Therapeutic Units represent an alternative model to traditional prison. They transform the prison by eliminating the prison subculture that makes prison a school of crime and converts it into an educational space.

This achievement is made possible by the co-management and co-responsibility of the two groups that shape the prison setting: prison staff and inmates. To achieve this we must overcome distrust and alienation, and end the conflict that has historically characterized their relations. In this program, the probation officer is an active agent of change and has direct responsibilities as guardian of inmate groups.

These modules intend to achieve an area without the interference generated by drugs in order to produce changes in the habits and skills of the inmates so they can continue their treatment in the various therapeutic community resources.

The team responsible for these modules is composed of professionals from different areas belonging to the Penitentiary Institution itself in some cases and in others, agencies and NGO collaborators.

These modules are open to drug addict inmates with good prospects of rehabilitation, regardless of their being treated with methadone, naltrexone or psychiatric medication. It also includes those inmates who are not drug addicts but at high risk of developing a drug addiction because of the characteristics of their personality.



*Therapeutic Units are designed for the rehabilitation of drug addict inmates that have good prospects for recovery.*



There are three types of Therapeutic Modules according to the composition of the multidisciplinary team and the methodology of the intervention.

**Therapeutic and Educational Unit (UTE).** This model consists of therapeutic groups of inmates and a multidisciplinary team of professionals from all fields: psychologists, educators, guards, social workers, teachers, instructors, health, etc. The program welcomes both inmates with drug problems and non-addicts.

**Therapeutic Community.** The treatment team consists of professionals of Corrections and in some cases of specialized volunteers of NGOs. The program receives exclusively inmates addicted to drugs.

This module is governed by Article 66 of the General Penitentiary Law and Article 115 of the Prison Regulation. The Therapeutic Community has its own Prison Treatment Board that directs the unit itself and applies the disciplinary prison regime.

**Joint.** In this type of modules there are different profiles of inmates: drug addicts, mentally ill, disabled and safe. The team of professionals who run this model is made up of volunteers from NGOs together with professionals of Corrections.

In 2010 there were 34 centres in operation with 2,700 inmates. Most of these modules are for men except for Villabona and Valencia that are mixed.



# ALTERNATIVE SENTENCES AND MEASURES

The aim of criminal sanctions and measures is the rehabilitation and social reintegration of people. But it is also true that detention is not in all cases the most appropriate way to achieve this purpose. For this reason, every day alternative measures to prison are becoming more important because they are considered a more useful tool to achieve the aim of re-education and socialization.

## Works for Community Benefit

Among these alternative measures are the Works in Benefit of the Community. In the current criminal justice system they are a basic element and have become, in some cases a substitute.

The offenses that are being punished with this sentence are minor, very often related to road safety. At other times this measure is chosen because the profile of the offender, when a person is normalized and integrated into society.

Community Works have a restorative nature. For those performing them they have a re-educative function while they are doing something useful and beneficial to society. It also serves as a kind of exemplary restitution.

The works are often focused on the support or assistance to certain crime-related victims of the prisoner. Sometimes the tasks are given according to the needs of the institution or agency that offers them, and the professional or academic training of the person providing the work.

The person subject to this measure is required to invest a certain amount of time in the development of the work assigned. The Prison Administration is responsible for ensuring the faithful enforcement and the usefulness of this work to the public.

This type of sanction has many advantages. It is an egalitarian measure to be fulfilled in freedom and thus prevents a break from the family, social and work life of the person sentenced, in addition to promoting values such as solidarity, responsibility and the common good.



*The prison system is also responsible for adequate implementation of those alternative prison sentences imposed by judges.*



## Suspended sentence

When prison sentences are shorter than two years, the judges have the power to suspend execution of the sentence, bearing in mind fundamentally the nil danger and the criminal history of the convict provided that he does not break the law again within the time established by the judge.

The suspended sentence may require the performance of duties and obligations set by the judge:

- Prohibition of going to certain places.
- Prohibition of approaching or contacting the victim, family members or persons to be determined.
- Prohibition from leaving the place of residence.
- Personal appearances.
- Participation in training, labour, cultural, driver education, sex rehabilitation, etc. programs.
- Compliance with any other duties that may be appropriate for social rehabilitation.

The Correctional Institution is responsible for managing the proper enforcement of these penalties. To accomplish it the organization has professionals specializing in therapeutic intervention within and outside the institution.



# SOCIAL VOLUNTEERING

NGOs and voluntary work play an important role in the Spanish prison system and are one of the latest features implemented to ensure the social reintegration of inmates.

This collaboration is being carried out extensively in a valuable way both within prisons and outside them, in units of open environment and in implementation of alternative measures. In 2009, more than 581 organizations participated in this task and about 6,000 collaborators entered prisons to develop training programs for job placement, social integration, attention to specific groups, health and drug treatment or education. All this

work is coordinated through the Prison Social Council -an advisory collegial body attached to the Secretariat-General of Prisons- and Local Prison Social Councils assigned to regular prison facilities and the Centers for Social Integration.

*More than six thousand volunteers collaborate regularly with the Correctional Institution in order to achieve the social integration of inmates.*



# CONTROL OF PRISON ACTIVITY

The activity of the Prison Administration is under the control of Judges of Penitentiary Surveillance, the Ombudsman and Parliament, as well as that carried out directly by the Government of the Nation as any other sector of public administration.

## Judicial Control

The Spanish prison system greatly increases the judicial inspection of prison activity via a singular figure: the Penitentiary Surveillance Courts.

These Courts are attributed the decision in judicial sites of any issues that may arise in the field of criminal enforcement, thus assuming the functions that would otherwise correspond to the sentencing court.

Its jurisdiction covers the control of the execution of sentences and the protection of the rights of the people entrusted to the Prison Administration. It also has capacity to make proposals regarding the organization and operation of the prison service and treatment.

The Penitentiary Surveillance Courts have a Public Prosecutor, who is responsible for the defence of legality in criminal enforcement and the protection of the rights of citizens and public interest protected by law.

## Ombudsman

The Ombudsman is the guarantor of fundamental rights of inmates in prisons. As High Commissioner of Parliament for the protection of fundamental rights and civil liberties in the administration, he carries out a basic control of prison activity. He may act ex officio or upon request, following up on complaints by any person affected by the penitentiary action when his fundamental rights have been breached. The Ombudsman can enter prisons and conduct interviews and review documents when he sees fit and the Prison Service is legally required to cooperate and assist in his actions.

Annually, the Ombudsman submits a report to Parliament in which he examines in particular the activities of the Prison Service.

## Political control

As a public authority with direct management and assigned to the Home Office, the State's public prison system is under the direction and control of the Government and other administrative instances that control public administration.

Prison activity is an essential element of the penal system of collective security and therefore its action is subject to parliamentary scrutiny of the General Courts and to relevant international bodies.



## CENTROS PENITENCIARIOS ORDINARIOS

### ANDALUCÍA

#### Centro penitenciario de Málaga

Finca la Moraga  
29170 Alhaurín de la Torre (Málaga)  
Tlf. 952249782

#### Centro penitenciario de Almería

Ctra. Cuevas de los Úbeda, km. 2,5  
04071 Almería  
Tlf. 950207252

#### Centro penitenciario de Cádiz Puerto I

Ctra. Jerez-Rota, km. 6,4  
11500 Puerto de Santa María (Cádiz)  
Tlf. 956549055

#### Centro penitenciario de Cádiz Puerto II

Ctra. Jerez-Rota, km. 5,4  
11500 Puerto de Santa María (Cádiz)  
Tlf. 956549008

#### Centro penitenciario de Cádiz Puerto III

Ctra. de Jerez-Rota, km. 6  
11500 Puerto de Santa María (Cádiz)  
Tlf. 956476801

#### Centro penitenciario de Cádiz Algeciras

Ctra. del Cobre, km. 4,5  
11206 Algeciras (Cádiz)  
Tlf. 956582601

#### Centro penitenciario de Córdoba

Autovía Madrid-Cádiz, km. 391  
14015 Córdoba  
Tlf. 957225041

#### Centro penitenciario de Granada

Ctra. Comarcal 220, Km. 6  
18220 Albolote (Granada)  
Tlf. 958537201

#### Centro penitenciario de Huelva

Ctra. de la Ribera, s/n  
21610 Huelva  
Tlf. 959211602

#### Centro penitenciario de Jaén

Ctra. Bailén-Motril, km. 28  
23009 Jaén  
Tlf. 953214505

#### Centro penitenciario de Sevilla Mujeres

Ctra. de las Canteras, s/n  
41500 Alcalá de Guadaíra (Sevilla)  
Tlf. 954102066

#### Hospital Psiquiátrico Penitenciario

Ctra. de Torreblanca-Mairena de Alcor, km. 3,5  
41007 Sevilla  
Tlf. 955615211

#### Centro penitenciario Sevilla I

Ctra. de Torreblanca-Mairena de Alcor, km. 3,5  
41020 Sevilla  
Tlf. 955610636

#### Centro penitenciario Sevilla II

Paraje las Mezquitillas. SE-451 km 5,5  
41530 Morón de la Frontera (Sevilla)  
Tlf. 955855101

### ARAGÓN

#### Centro penitenciario de Teruel

Avda. de Zaragoza, 26  
44001 Teruel  
Tlf. 978605416

#### Centro penitenciario de Zaragoza-Zuera

Ctra. Nacional 330, km. 539  
50800 Zuera (Zaragoza)  
Tlf. 976698401

#### Centro penitenciario de Zaragoza-Daroca

Ctra. Nombrevilla, s/n  
50360 Daroca (Zaragoza)  
Tlf. 976801288

### ASTURIAS

#### Centro penitenciario de Villabona

Finca Tabladiello  
33480 Villabona LLanera (Asturias)  
Tlf. 985105202

### BALEARES

#### Centro penitenciario de Ibiza

Barrio Can Fita, s/n  
07800 Ibiza (Balears)  
Tlf. 971300418

#### Centro penitenciario de Mallorca

Carretera de Soller, 1  
07120 Palma de Mallorca (Balears)  
Tlf. 971224210

### CANARIAS

#### Centro penitenciario de Lanzarote

Rafael Alberti, 182 Tahiche-Teguise  
35500 Arrecife de Lanzarote (Las Palmas)  
Tlf. 928843497

#### Centro penitenciario de Las Palmas

Salto del Negro, s/n - Tafira Alta  
35017 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria  
Tlf. 928353513

**Centro penitenciario Santa Cruz de La Palma**  
Ctra. El Galeón, 32  
38700 Santa Cruz de La Palma (Santa Cruz de Tenerife)  
Tlf. 922411910

**Centro penitenciario de Tenerife**  
Camino Escaño, s/n  
38290 El Rosario-La Esperanza (Santa Cruz de Tenerife)  
Tlf. 922869501

## CANTABRIA

**Centro penitenciario de El Dueso**  
Avenida de Berria, s/n  
39740 Santoña (Cantabria)  
Tlf. 942660100

## CASTILLA LA MANCHA

**Centro penitenciario de Albacete**  
Ctra. de Ayora, km. 72  
02006 Albacete  
Tlf. 967212444

**Centro penitenciario de Alcázar de San Juan**  
Avda. de Quero, 51  
13600 Alcázar de San Juan (Ciudad Real)  
Tlf. 926540634

**Centro penitenciario de Herrera de la Mancha**  
Ctra. de Argamasilla, s/n  
13200 Manzanares (Ciudad Real)  
Tlf. 926638032

**Centro penitenciario de Cuenca**  
Ctra. de Tarancón, km. 78  
16071 Cuenca  
Tlf. 969224951

**Centro penitenciario Ocaña I**  
Mártires de Ocaña, 4  
45300 Ocaña (Toledo)  
Tlf. 925130936

**Centro penitenciario Ocaña II**  
Mártires de Ocaña, 6  
45300 Ocaña (Toledo)  
Tlf. 925130880

## CASTILLA LEÓN

**Centro penitenciario de Ávila**  
Ctra. de Vicolozano  
05194 Brieva (Ávila)  
Tlf. 920259020

**Centro penitenciario de Burgos**  
Avda. de Costa Rica, s/n  
09071 Burgos  
Tlf. 947460092

**Centro penitenciario de León**  
Paraje Villahierro  
24210 Mansilla de las Mulas (León)  
Tlf. 987877401

**Centro penitenciario de Palencia**  
Ctra. Local P-120 "La Moraleja"  
34210 Dueñas (Palencia)  
Tlf. 979716302

**Centro penitenciario de Salamanca**  
Ctra. N-630, km. 314  
37799 Topas (Salamanca)  
Tlf. 923127101

**Centro penitenciario de Segovia**  
Ctra. Nacional 110, Km. 196 Camino de Perogordo  
40154 Torredondo (Segovia)  
Tlf. 921414923

**Centro penitenciario de Soria**  
Pza. Marqués del Saltillo, 1  
42004 Soria (Soria)  
Tlf. 975224535

**Centro penitenciario de Valladolid**  
Ctra. Adanero-Gijón, km. 94  
47071 Valladolid  
Tlf. 983560110

## CEUTA

**Centro penitenciario de Ceuta**  
Los Rosales, s/n  
51002 Ceuta  
Tlf. 956501914

## MELILLA

**Centro penitenciario de Melilla**  
Prolongación Río Bidasoa, s/n  
52002 Melilla  
Tlf. 952699501

## EXTREMADURA

**Centro penitenciario de Badajoz**  
Carretera de Olivenza, km. 7,3  
06071 Badajoz  
Tlf. 928289128

**Centro penitenciario de Cáceres**  
Carretera de Trujillo, s/n  
10004 Cáceres  
Tlf. 927181148

## GALICIA

**Centro penitenciario de A Coruña**  
Ctra. de Paradela, s/n  
15310 Teixeiro-Curtis (A Coruña)  
Tlf. 981779501

**Centro penitenciario de Lugo Bonxe**  
Bonxe- Otero de Rey  
27153 Otero de Rey (Lugo)  
Tlf. 982393232

**Centro penitenciario de Lugo Monterroso**

Ctra. Vegadeo-Pontevedra, s/n  
27568 Monterroso (Lugo)  
Tlf. 982377239

**Centro penitenciario de Orense**

Cartería de la Derrasa, s/n  
32071 Pereiro de Aguiar (Ourense)  
Tlf. 988405691

**Centro penitenciario de Pontevedra**

Monte Racelo, s/n  
36830 A Lama (Pontevedra)  
Tlf. 986785001

**LA RIOJA****Centro penitenciario de Logroño**

Calleja Vieja, 200  
26006 Logroño  
Tlf. 941211338

**MADRID****Centro penitenciario Madrid I Mujeres Alcalá de Henares**

Ctra Alcalá-Meco, Km. 4,5  
28870 Alcalá de Henares (Madrid)  
Tlf. 918807815

**Centro penitenciario Madrid II**

Ctra Alcalá-Meco, Km. 4,5  
28870 Alcalá de Henares (Madrid)  
Tlf. 918887131

**Centro penitenciario Madrid III**

Ctra. Pinto-San Martín de la Vega, km. 5  
28340 Valdemoro (Madrid)  
Tlf. 918948083

**Centro penitenciario Madrid IV**

Ctra. N-V, km. 27,7  
28600 Navalcarnero (Madrid)  
Tlf. 918116002

**Centro penitenciario Madrid V**

Ctra. Comarcal 611, km. 37,6  
28770 Soto del Real (Madrid)  
Tlf. Información : 918447757

**Centro penitenciario Madrid VI**

Crtra. Nacional 400, km. 28  
28300 Aranjuez (Madrid)  
Tlf. 918099003

**Centro penitenciario Madrid VII**

Paraje del Chorillo M-241, Km 5,750  
28595 Estremera (Madrid)  
Tlf. 918750001

**MURCIA****Centro penitenciario de Murcia**

Ctra. El Palmar-Mazarrón, Km.  
3 30120 Murcia  
Tlf. 968881272

**Centro penitenciario de Murcia II**

Ctra. 415 Paraje Los Charcos,  
30191 - Campos del Río (Murcia),  
tlf. 968657931

**NAVARRA****Centro penitenciario de Pamplona**

C/ San Roque, s/n  
31071 Pamplona  
Tlf. 948251995

**PAÍS VASCO****Centro penitenciario de Álava**

Camino Garabo, s/n  
01230 Nanclares de la Oca (Álava)  
Tlf. 945361497

**Centro penitenciario de San Sebastian**

Paseo Martutene, 1  
20014 San Sebastián (Guipúzcoa)  
Tlf. 943472070

**Centro penitenciario de Vizcaya**

C/ Lehendakari Aguirre, 92  
48970 Basauri (Vizcaya)  
Tlf. 944400647

**COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA****Centro penitenciario Alicante I**

Polígono de la Vallonga, s/n  
03113 Alicante  
Tlf. 965110869

**Centro penitenciario Alicante II**

Ctra. N-330, km. 66  
03400 Villena (Alicante)  
Tlf. 965823401

**Alicante Hospital Psiquiátrico Penitenciario**

Carretera Madrid-Alicante, s/n  
03113 Alicante  
Tlf. 965101230

**Centro penitenciario Castellón I**

Ctra. de Alcora, km. 10  
12006 Castellón  
Tlf. 964240834

**Centro penitenciario Castellón II**

Paraje Mascarell, acceso CV-129, km. 15  
12140 Albocasser (Castellón)  
Tlf. 964158501

**Centro penitenciario de Valencia**

Ctra. N-340, km. 225  
46220 Picassent (Valencia)  
Tlf. 961975001

## CENTROS DE INSERCIÓN SOCIAL

### ANDALUCÍA

**CIS Algeciras**  
**“Manuel Montesinos y Molina”**  
CA-9208- km. 4,5  
11206 Algeciras (Cádiz)  
Tlf. 646064838

**CIS Puerto II. JEREZ**  
**“Alfredo Jorge Suar Muro”**  
Ctra N-IV Madrid-Cádiz  
11405 Jerez de la Frontera (Cádiz)  
Tlf. 956318222

**CIS Córdoba “Carlos García Valdés”**  
Pol. Ind. Las Quemadas  
14014 Córdoba  
Tlf. 957322750

**CIS Granada**  
**“Matilde Cantos Fernández”**  
C/ Ribera del Beiro  
Granada

**CIS Huelva “David Beltrán”**  
C/ Araba s/n (Vista Alegre, Universidad)  
21007 Huelva  
Tlf. 959211602

**CIS Málaga “Evaristo Martín Nieto”**  
C/ Castelaio s/n  
Poligono de Guadalhorce  
Málaga  
Tlf. 952172829

**CIS Sevilla “Luis Giménez Asua”**  
Ctra. Torreblanca-Mairena Alcor,  
Paraje de la Trinidad  
41020 Sevilla  
Tlf. 955620817

### ARAGÓN

**CIS Huesca “Rafael Salillas”**  
Carretera de Apies 9  
22006 Huesca  
Tlf. 974232730

**CIS Zaragoza “Trece Rosas”**  
Avda de America 80  
50007 Zaragoza  
Tlf. 976271585

### ASTURIAS

**CIS Villabona “El Urriellu”**  
Finca Tabladiello  
33480 Villabona-Llanera(Asturias)  
Tlf. 981105202

### BALEARES

**CIS Mallorca**  
**“Joaquín Ruíz Giménez”**  
Cami Fondo, Via Cintura s/n  
07004 Palma de Mallorca  
Tlf. 971273150

### CANARIAS

**CIS Tenerife “Mercedes Pinto”**  
C/ Ganivet, s/n  
38007 Santa Cruz de Tenerife

**CIS Lanzarote “Ángel Guerra”**  
Rafael Alberti, 182 Tahiche (Teguise)  
35009 Arrecife de Lanzarote

### CANTABRIA

**CIS Santander “José Hierro”**  
C/ Peña Sagra 18  
39011 Santander  
Tlf. 942337629

### CASTILLA LA MANCHA

**CIS Albacete “Marcos Ana”**  
Ctra. de Ayor km. 72  
02006 - Albacete  
tlf. 967194270

**CIS Ciudad Real**  
**“Concepción Arenal”**  
Pto Kilometrico 27,8 Carretera 412  
13004 Ciudad Real  
Tlf. 926200797

### CASTILLA LEÓN

**CIS León “Jesús Haddad Blanco”**  
Paseo del Parque  
24005 León  
Tlf. 987200352

**CIS Salamanca “Dorado Montero”**  
Pol. Ind. El Montalvo II  
37080 Salamanca  
Tlf. 923194264

**CIS Segovia “José Antón Oneca”**  
Ctra Nacional 110 Km 196  
40154 Perogordo (Segovia)  
Tlf. 921414923

**CIS Valladolid**  
**“Máximo Casado Carrera”**  
Cmno. Cañada Real de Burgos s/n  
47018 - Valladolid  
tlf. 983320870

### CIS Zamora

Carretera de Almaraz a Duero  
49026 Zamora  
Tlf. 980557776

### EXTREMADURA

**CIS Cáceres “Dulce Chacón”**  
C/ Arroyo Valhondo, s/n  
10004 Cáceres

### GALICIA

**CIS A Coruña**  
**“Carmela Arias y Díaz de Rábago”**  
C/ Alcalde Francisco Vázquez s/n  
(A Coruña)

**CIS Pontevedra. Vigo**  
**“Carmen Avendaño”**  
Avda de Madrid 136  
36214 Vigo (Pontevedra)  
Tlf. 986417411

### MADRID

**CIS “Victoria Kent”**  
C/ Juan de Vera, 8-10  
28045 Madrid  
Tlf. 915398757

**CIS Alcalá**  
**“Melchor Rodríguez García”**  
Ctra. Alcalá-Meco Km. 4,5  
28870 Alcalá de Henares (Madrid)  
Tlf. 616336142

### MURCIA

**CIS Murcia “Guillermo Miranda”**  
Ctra. El Palmar - Mazarrón km. 3  
30120 - El Palmar (Murcia)  
tlf. 96888662

### VALENCIA

**CIS Alicante “Miguel Hernández”**  
Poligono de la Vallonga s/n  
03113 ALICANTE  
Tlf. 965110869

**CIS Valencia “Torre Espioca”**  
Ctra. Nacional 340, Km. 225  
46220 Picassent (Valencia)  
Tlf. 961975120

## UNIDADES DE MADRES

### ANDALUCÍA

#### Sevilla

Ctra. De Torreblanca-Mairena del Alcor,  
Paraje de la Trinidad. Sevilla

### BALEARES

#### Mallorca

Cami Fondo, Via Cintura s/n  
07004 Palma de Mallorca

### MADRID

#### “Jaime Garralda”

C/ Juan de Vera 10,  
28045 - Madrid

## UNIDADES DEPENDIENTES

### ANDALUCÍA

#### C.P. Granada. Albolate

ONG: Hnas. Mercedarias  
Acogida: madres  
Avda. de la Libertad 18, Monachil  
18198 Granada

#### C.P. Jaén

ONG: Cruz Roja Española  
Acogida: hombres  
Avda. de Madrid, 60 B 7ºA  
23008 Jaén)

#### C.P. Sevilla. Alcalá de Guadaira

ONG: Nuevo Futuro  
Acogida: madres  
C/ Virgenes 4  
41004 Sevilla

### BALEARES

#### C.P. Mallorca. Mahón

ONG: Obispado de Menorca  
Acogida: hombres y mujeres  
C/ Negres 41, Mahón  
07703 Menorca

#### C.P. Mallorca. Palma de Mallorca

ONG: Cruz Roja Española  
Acogida: mujeres  
C/ Francisco Barceló y Combis 5  
4ºC Mallorca

#### C.P. Tenerife. El Rosario

ONG: Cruz Roja Española  
Acogida: hombres y mujeres  
Avda. Asuncionistas 36 Apto 2º  
dcha 38004 S. Cruz de Tenerife

### CASTILLA LEÓN

#### C.P. Valladolid

ONG: Caritas Diocesana  
Acogida: hombres y mujeres  
C/ Miguel Iscar 6 3ª pta.  
47002 Valladolid

### MADRID

#### CIS V. Kent

ONG: Horizontes Abiertos  
Acogida: mujeres  
C/ Molina 8, Bajo  
28029 Madrid

#### Madrid V. Soto del Real

ONG: Nuevo Futuro  
Acogida: madres  
C/ Santa Clara 8 1º  
28013 Madrid

#### Madrid VI. Aranjuez

ONG: Horizontes Abiertos  
Acogida: madres y mujeres  
C/ Alicante 6, Alcobendas  
28100 Madrid

### PAÍS VASCO

#### Guipuzcoa. San Sebastian (Martutene)

ONG: Fundación Ametzanaga  
Acogida: jóvenes hombre y  
mujeres  
C/ Camino de Uba 61  
20080 San Sebastián

### VALENCIA

#### CIS Valencia

ONG: Nuevo Futuro  
Acogida: madres  
C/ Conde de Cirat 4, Rocafort  
46111 Valencia

#### CIS Valencia

ONG: Generalitat Valenciana  
Acogida: madres y mujeres  
C/ Río Tajo 26-28, 5º Pta 19 y 20  
46011 Valencia

Edita:  
**Secretaría General de Instituciones Penitenciarias**  
Alcalá. 38-40  
28014 Madrid

Impresión:  
**Taller de Artes Gráficas de Madrid III**  
Valdemoro

Depósito Legal: M-7725-2010

NIPO en línea 126-11-087-X

